

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 693.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1859.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

DEVONSHIRE-SQUARE CHAPEL,
BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

The Rev. J. H. HINTON'S Seventh Lecture on the PERSON and CHARACTERS of CHRIST—Subject: "Christ the King of Israel"—on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at Half-past Six.

JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver an ORATION in EXETER HALL on MONDAY, February 14th. Doors open at Seven o'clock; Chair taken at Eight o'clock. Tickets for Platform or Central Seats, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d. To be had at 337, Strand.

OFFORD-ROAD CHRISTIAN LITERARY INSTITUTE, BARNBURY.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, the THIRD of a COURSE of FOUR LECTURES will be delivered by the Rev. PAXTON HOOD, on "THOMAS CARLYLE, the Sphinx Riddle of Modern Society."

To commence at a quarter-past Eight. Members, Free; Non-Members, Sixpence each. JOHN B. WILLIAMS, Sec.

LION-STREET SUNDAY SCHOOL.

JUBILEE SERVICES AND MEETINGS.

SUNDAY, February 13th, TWO SERMONS,

Morning, by Rev. W. HOWIESON,

Evening, by Rev. S. GREEN.

TUESDAY MORNING, February 15th,

PUBLIC BREAKFAST.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 16th,

TEA AND PUBLIC MEETING.

Tickets may be obtained of B. S. Green, 62, Paternoster-row.

CROSBY HALL—"THE DIAL" NEWS-PAPER.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, February 11, at Eight o'clock, for the Promotion of the above object. EDWARD CARLILE, Esq., in the Chair.

The Rev. David Thomas, of Stockwell; the Rev. Hugh Allen, M.A., Henry Blake, Esq., and other Gentlemen, will attend.

PEACE AND WAR.

The THIRD of a SERIES of LECTURES on the above subject will be delivered by the Rev. ARTHUR O'NEIL, in the SUSSEX HALL, LEADENHALL-STREET, on THURSDAY, February 19, 1859.

WILLIAM JANSON, Esq., will take the Chair at Eight o'clock. Subject of the Lecture:—"On the WARS with CHINA and the OPIUM TRAFFIC."

Admission Free.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE for the SUPPRESSION of the LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

A PUBLIC MEETING in EXETER HALL next WEDNESDAY, February 16, To be addressed by Right Hon. Earl of Harrington; W. D. Seymour, Esq., Recorder of Newcastle-on-Tyne; Professor Newman, of University College; and S. Pope, Esq., Hon. Sec.

Chair taken by SIR W. C. TREVELYAN, Bart., at Seven o'clock. Doors open at Six. Free tickets of admission at Tweedie's, 337, Strand; Partridge and Co., 24, Paternoster-row; Horsell's, 13, Paternoster-row; Wesleyan Times office, 5, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street; and from the Metropolitan Superintendent, Rev. Dawson Burns, 45, Westbourne Park-road, W.

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The present Chapel was erected in the year 1799, by the late Mr. Wall, on a portion of his own ground, and although it has been once enlarged, it is still very small, seating less than One Hundred persons, and partially dilapidated. The population of the village is about 2,000, and is rapidly increasing. Freehold ground has been purchased and placed in trust, on which it is intended to erect a Chapel containing Three Hundred Seats; a School-room for One Hundred Children, and a Vestry, at a total cost of about 1,000.

The case is strongly recommended by the Rev. J. Stratten, of Paddington; the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camden-town; and the Rev. Jas. Hill, of Clapham, and several other Ministers in London and the neighbourhood.

The Contributions of the Christian Public are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by Mr. Townsend, Treasurer, Carshalton, or 16 and 18, Lime-street, London; by Mr. John Harrison, Sutton, or 24, Little Knight-riding-street, London; or by Mr. W. Hitchin, Bible Society's House, 10, Earl-street, Blackfriars, London.

The following subscriptions have been received or promised:—

Mr. J. F. Betts.....	£ 5 0	Rev. T. Kennerby.....	£ 5 0
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Mr. W. Hitchin.....	10 0	Collected by Miss Hitchin	5 0
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" 5 years " 1847 " " 86,123 8 3

" 5 years " 1852 " " 232,061 13 4

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES, No. 693.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1859.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d
STAMPED 6d.

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT.

So! we are to have a Government measure on the question of Church-rates, based, as we suppose, upon information collected by the Home Secretary during the recess. We know not, as yet, what will be the precise tenor of the Blue Book laid upon the table of the House of Commons "by command of Her Majesty"—but we do know that Dissenters have not been asked to contribute a fraction towards the materials on which, no doubt, the Legislature will be invited to found their judgment. Clergymen and churchwardens, we imagine, will be the chief, if not the sole witnesses, whose evidence, procured and arranged under the guiding mind of Mr. Walpole, is about to be laid before the country. A question of taxation which touches the religious convictions of a large class of the community, and which operates unfairly upon more than half of its members, is to be illustrated, and put in train for settlement, without the smallest attempt to elicit the feelings of those who conceive that they are injuriously affected; and Parliament is to be led to a decision by the statements and suggestions of functionaries who constitute, perhaps, the only persons really interested in keeping up, in one form or another, this vexatious impost. This does not promise well for a satisfactory settlement of the question. It is as though Ministers, professing to seek a solution of the problem of Parliamentary Reform, had spent their vacation in collecting and arranging all that could be said upon the subject, by the patrons of boroughs and their principal agents, and had made it the groundwork of their proposals to legislate. It will carry with it, doubtless, a certain show of authority—but, as being the production of exclusive partisanship, it may well be treated as a waste of industry.

The prospects of a Government measure anent Church-rates, unless, indeed, it embody the principle of total abolition, do not scare us, as once they would have done. The rivalry between Sir John Trelawny and Mr. Secretary Walpole might have been formidable in 1852, but assumes a much less menacing aspect in 1859. A Cabinet whose tenure of office is not worth three months' purchase, and who, even if they retain power, can only do so by an appeal to the constituencies before summer, is not in a position to gain over many deserters from a vote to which they have more than once deliberately committed themselves. It will require no slight courage in men morally certain of being compelled to face their constituents within the present year, to support a shaky Government in an attempt to uphold a system which the representatives of the people have unequivocally condemned. The Whigs, we fancy, even the most Conservative of them, will not be over eager to place anything to the credit side of Ministerial performances, and the more advanced Liberals will not willingly forego the strong position they have already gained, especially as all the advantages accruing therefrom will be reaped by their opponents, whilst all the disrepute will stick to themselves. A compromise not accepted by the heads of the Dissenting party will be but a sorry matter to explain at the next general election—and, we shrewdly

suspect, members whose seats are in any degree dependent upon the good-will of Nonconforming electors, will be chary enough, in face of the contingencies which all are expecting, of transferring their allegiance from Sir John Trelawny to the Home Minister of the Derby Administration. We are not, therefore, much alarmed by the Ministerial announcement, whatever may be the proposals which follow it. Mr. Walpole is strong enough to do us service, should such be his intent—but he is not strong enough to do us serious damage. A timid proposal will but recoil upon himself.

But if it were not so—if, contrary to all probability, the stream of opinion on the subject of Church-rates should suddenly flow backwards, and a flock of members, losing all at once their political instincts, should rush upon their own destruction in their eagerness to back up a ministry in a minority,—we can contemplate the future with the utmost calmness. Let a compromise be carried in spite of us, and we shall still be the gainers. Whilst a single shred of the existing system remains, our moral hold upon the country will remain also. We shall immediately, and with some show of reason, change our front, and march with very slightly-diminished forces, and with a far more determined spirit, not against Church-rates, but against the sectarian policy of which they are but a partial exponent. The Church of England, as a political institution, will be none the stronger, none the safer, for its retention of a modified power of general taxation. Larger issues will be opened than any which it is now considered discreet to close—issues which will be maintained by arguments much more perilous to ecclesiastical exclusiveness. Whether, on the eve of an expansion of our representative system, it be politic to force upon us the mooted of still more fundamental questions, it is for Churchmen to decide. All we can say is, that we look forward to that moral coercion without the slightest misgiving—and that, all things considered, we hardly know which to prefer, a total and immediate abolition of Church-rates, or the purchase which we shall obtain on the mind of the country, from a high-handed and successful attempt to hurry through Parliament an unpalatable compromise.

Ecclesiastical Conservatives may, for a little while longer, contrive to delay the abandonment of Church-rates; but, happily, they cannot also make that delay innocuous. The longer they hold to what they are pleased to call their "ancient rights," the more searching will public inquiry become into the foundation of their system. Unyielding tenacity is an excellent quality where the position to be guarded is wholly apart from other positions of still greater importance; but where it is itself untenable for any length of time, the obstinacy which refuses to yield it up does but invite, and render more certain, as well as easier, those ulterior attacks which will affect the very citadel, rather than an outwork of the beleaguered institution. The worst friends of the National Church are those who will resign none of her exceptionable privileges, save to a force which they can no longer withstand. It is not within the compass of human power to keep back that rising tide of thought which will, ere long, submerge beneath its flood all the contrivances of a merely worldly wisdom to regulate the movements of divine institutions. But timely discretion might avail to save much from the wreck—much at any rate that would be a solace to the feelings of the present generation. But discretion is not usually characteristic of ecclesiastics. They have no pliancy. They confound their own clerical interests with the interests of religion, and relegate to conscience questions which ought to be determined by prudence. Well! we cannot change the nature nor the habits of these men. They will, no doubt, be themselves to the end of the chapter; and it is better, perhaps, that they should—for so it becomes much more likely that every vestige of the false system to which they cling will ultimately be swept away.

CHURCH RATES.—MR. WALPOLE'S RETURN.

We do not of course precisely know to what points Mr. Walpole may call attention on the 18th inst.; but the following are some which strike us on the first examination of his return. In the first place Church-rates are now officially declared to have fallen to at least the amount stated by the Liberation Society. The last seven years' average amounts to less than 249,000*l*. The Deputation to Lord Palmerston in the beginning of 1858 stated the amount at 313,000*l*., thus docking off nearly 50,000*l*. extra which had been claimed by the Committee of Laymen. They about the same time informed their friends in a circular that they estimated the additional loss caused by parish opposition since the date of the return at 50,000*l*. more, bringing the then amount to about the 249,000*l*. stated in the present return. But this is not all. This 249,000*l*. is the average amount of the seven years beginning from Michaelmas 1851. We all know that the systematic opposition organised by the Society did not begin till 1855. It is the later three years therefore which are below the average: and without at present pledging ourselves to exact accuracy, we believe we shall not be far wrong in estimating that the present opposition brings the amount nearer to 200,000*l*. than to 50,000*l*.

Another point of even more importance is the following. The Liberation Society stated to Lord Palmerston that, independently of Church-rates, the Church had an income from other sources applicable to the same purposes, which appeared from the returns to be of a permanent character, and to have increased during the period of fifteen years to 170,195*l*. This was down to 1854. It now appears that the income thus obtainable has increased so enormously as to average during the last seven years not less than 293,000*l*., of which upwards of 249,000*l*. is received from voluntary rates and subscriptions.

Thirdly. It has been constantly insisted on by the Liberation Society and its supporters, that rates are not really wanted for repairs of the fabric: and are made in fact in consequence of the large additional amounts foisted on the ratepayers for the ornaments of public worship. The return seems at first sight to contradict this assertion, which we believe it really corroborates. It appears that repairs cost 305,000*l*.; service 164,000*l*., and "other purposes," which we hope is not an euphuism for downright illegality, 89,000*l*., thus making repairs the main item. But on looking to the return of "extraordinary" expenditure, which means, we take it, "building, beautifying, and improvement," and, therefore, is no part of the legal burden of the parish, we find the amount set down as 229,000*l*., leaving a balance of 76,000*l*. really spent in repairs, as nearly as possible the sum stated by the Liberation Society to Lord Palmerston in February 1858.

Fourthly. We are told the Committee of Laymen do still talk in private of the "95 per cent." as the number of parishes in which there is an opposition to Church-rates. The present return comprises 10,206 parishes, of which it appears that 2,090, or 20 per cent., have no Church-rates whatever, and that in 2,824, or 30 per cent. more, the rates are obliged to be eked out by subscriptions, voluntary rates, or endowments; leaving only 5,291 in which, whether with or without opposition is not stated, the repair of the fabric and the expense of public worship are supported by means of Church-rates. It appears, therefore, that one-half the parishes, and if we say two-thirds of the population we believe no one will accuse us of exaggeration, have emancipated themselves from Church-rates without the aid of the Legislature.

We stop here for the present, but we shall return to the question when we have had time for closer examination.

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Sir A. Elton gave notice that he proposed, on an early day, to submit to the house resolutions with reference to the abolition of Church-rates. These resolutions affirm that the house, considering the law of Church-rates to be productive of frequent strife and litigation, deems it advisable to prohibit the levying of Church-rates, and to confide the maintenance of the fabric of the Church to the zeal and liberality of the clergy and laity, and that in order to afford every facility for the free exercise of that zeal and liberality, it is expedient that in every parish the incumbent and churchwardens shall form a corporation, with power, notwithstanding the mortmain laws, to hold property granted or bequeathed for the purpose of providing for the maintenance of the parish church. The hon. baronet will suggest that the authority of the present vestry in every parish, with reference to the parish church, shall be transferred to a new vestry, to be termed the church vestry, the present vestry retaining its authority in secular matters, and that churchwardens should be chosen exclusively from members of the church vestry.

At the same time, Sir J. Trelawny gave notice that on Tuesday next he should move for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of Church-rates. (Cheers.)

Mr. Walpole also gave notice that on Friday, the 18th inst., he should call the attention of the house to certain papers relating to Church-rates, which had been laid on the table by command of her Majesty, and should submit a measure to the house on that subject. (Cheers.)

In the Lords on Monday the Earl of Albemarle presented a petition from the Baptist Dissenters of Diss, Norfolk, for the abolition of Church-rates.

THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

(From the *Daily News* of yesterday.)

Sir John Trelawny's motion to-night will be for leave to bring in a bill for the Abolition of Church-rates—the total abolition, no doubt, provision being made for redeeming all existing pledges of such rates. This total abolition is the most practical of the various proposals made last year, or any year. . . . We may hope to be spared the foolish spectacle of last year—of one professed Liberal after another getting up to offer his own little scheme for seeming to get rid of Church-rates while keeping more or less of them under another name. Our representatives ought to know by this time that the question is one which the Dissenters have understood all their lives—one on which their minds are made up, and one in which they are daily instructing neighbours, clergy, and members of Parliament. In their eyes the folly of the twaddle and bad law and "false facts" talked in the house is equally absurd and shameful. They are determined; their claims are irresistible; the defiance and evasion of the levy are spreading all over the kingdom; the impost is doomed; and those are the best friends of both the Church and the State who will give the most effectual aid to a speedy and thorough settlement of the question. Mr. Walpole's measure—if it is what may be expected—must never reach the Lords; and Sir J. Trelawny's must be so supported, within and without the House of Commons, as that it must pass the Lords. It will do them no harm if they pass it now. If they delay or complicate it nobody can answer for the consequences.

THE ANNUITY TAX AND THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Committee of the Edinburgh Auxiliary of the Liberation Society was held in Queen Street Hall, on the 28th ult., Councillor Fyfe in the chair. Mr. Oulton, of London, addressed the meeting, referring especially to the effort the Society had made to support Mr. Black's bill of last year to abolish the Annuity Tax, and expressing their willingness and anxiety to co-operate on behalf of any new bill that might be introduced, or any other measure tending to promote the cause of civil and religious liberty. The Committee felt much interested in, and gratified by, Mr. Oulton's statement, and by the replies which he gave to interrogatories addressed to him. The following resolution was finally adopted:—

As at a meeting of the Committee in Edinburgh of the Auxiliary to "The Religious Liberty Society" held in Queen Street Hall, January 28, 1859, it was promised by Mr. Oulton, on behalf of the Parent Society, that amongst the matters which should engage the earnest attention of its Parliamentary Committee during the ensuing session, should be the Bill for the entire Abolition of the Annuity Tax, to be introduced by Mr. Black, M.P. for the city. The Edinburgh Committee—believing that the assistance of the Society will be of great importance to the City in supporting the bill (as they so effectually supported the bill of last year), and it being also understood that another Annuity Tax Bill is likely to be introduced by the Lord Advocate, which, in all probability, will require the most vigorous opposition—unanimously resolved (as Parliamentary action involves considerable expenditure) to recommend their fellow citizens to subscribe liberally to the funds of the Society, and to use all constitutional means to obtain the speedy abolition of this tax and every similar impost.

We trust all persons interested in ridding the city of this impost will support, by their subscriptions, this metropolitan agency, whose exertions on behalf of religious liberty are beyond all praise.—*Scottish Press*.

The same journal has the following on the subject:—

"The settlement of the Annuity Tax must not, nor will it, be neglected. Mr. Black is too strong in the determination to connect his name with the relief of his fellow citizens from this obnoxious impost, to be betrayed into missing the opportunity of an early and earnest discussion. We believe he contemplates simplifying his bill, by leaving out the complications which embarrassed his measure of last session, and confining himself to the abolition of the tax, after providing for life interests. This will render it less perplexing to English and Irish minds, it will disarm the opposition which it encountered in quarters where either support or acquiescence had been anticipated, and will secure a heartier approbation from the friends of the cause. We are not surprised that Mr. Black should refuse to encumber himself with the thankless duty of endeavouring to make arrangements for the clergy, which they not only repudiate but spurn."

SCHOOL TRUSTS.—In the House of Lords on Friday evening the Earl of Carlisle presented three petitions from congregations of Protestant Dissenters, praying for the removal of all restrictions upon Dissenters becoming trustees, masters and pupils of schools. In the Commons on Monday petitions to a similar effect were presented from Oldham, Petersfield, Stourbridge, and Winslow.

THE IRISH REGIUM DONUM.—The *Liberator* states that this Presbyterian outwork of the Irish Church Establishment will be attacked this session in a new form. Hitherto it has only been opposed on the estimates. Now a resolution condemning the impost is to be introduced before the estimates come on.

CONVOCATION.—Both Houses of the Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the province of Canterbury were on Friday prorogued till this day week.

PROTESTANTISM IN AUSTRIA.—A letter from Vienna says the subscriptions in this city for Protestant schools are so large as to excite the jealousy of the Ultramontanists. During three days the lists of the subscribers appeared in the first page of the *Wiener Zeitung*, but when it was observed that many devout Roman Catholics were contributors orders were given that no more lists should be inserted! They now appear as advertisements in one of the supplementary sheets to the *Wiener Zeitung*.

CONFERENCE OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—A conference took place last week at the Friends' Meeting-house, Liverpool, which has lasted for three days, commencing on Monday morning and concluding on Wednesday. The object of the meeting was to obtain information which might conduce to the improvement of Sabbath-schools in connexion with the Society of Friends throughout the kingdom. Various papers were read by members of the conference. A *soirée* was given by the Liverpool Friends to their visitors on Thursday evening.

INQUIRY INTO CONDUCT OF A CLERGYMAN.—On Thursday, pursuant to the reference of the Bishop of London, an inquiry was held at the Charter-house into the conduct of the Rev. Henry Hampton, late incumbent of St. Luke's, Holloway, and now minister of the church of St. George's, Tuffnell-park. The referees, Archdeacon Hale, the Rev. Canon Dale, and the Rev. Michael Gibbs, were attended by Mr. Lee, the bishop's secretary. The inquiry was held with closed doors, and at its conclusion Archdeacon Hale said that the case against Mr. Hampton, as Mr. White had presented it, required no further evidence, but as it might be thought advisable by Mr. Hampton and his legal advisers to produce evidence in answer, the hearing should be adjourned to that day week.

A WARNING TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The bigots of the House of Lords—who, like the French emigrants of the First Revolution, seem to have learned and forgotten nothing—had far better have taken their final stand on their Anti-Israelite prejudices than on their orthodox horror of Dissenters. "Cruelty and injustice," said Peter Plymley, "must of course exist: but why connect them with danger? Why torture a bulldog when you can get a frog or a rabbit?" Why trifle with Mr. Bright when you might have gone on teasing Baron Rothschild or Alderman Salomons with comparative impunity? The Episcopal Bench, too, who supported the Premier to a man in July last, will do well to reflect how far in their zeal for the material props and adjuncts, they may be rapidly undermining the moral buttresses of the Establishment.—*Edinburgh Review*.

GROSS MISTRANSLATIONS OF THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION IN INDIA.—It is to be deplored that the translations which have been made into the vernaculars of India, of the Queen's Proclamation, and which have circulated through the length and breadth of the land, are for the most part mere caricatures of the original, and not only fail to present its real meaning, but make representations directly contrary to its meaning—representations that virtually endorse the traditional policy which has been so dishonourable to our Christian character and our holy religion. The translations executed in the Hindustani of the North-west Provinces and the Bengali, have not reached this country, so far as we are aware; but those executed in the vernaculars of the south and west of India have come to hand, and been submitted to competent scholars, and pronounced to be highly censurable, as misrepresenting the meaning of her Majesty. The translation in Hindustani, issued by the Madras Government, we have ourselves carefully perused, and we are necessi-

tated to declare that it wilfully perverts her Majesty's words, and its tendency is to deceive the Mussulmans for whom it has been written. In the paragraph on the religious question, the words used by her Majesty, "We disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects," are thus rendered by the Government translator, "That her Majesty acknowledges that it is not her right, or wish, or wish, to turn the hearts of her subjects to her own convictions." And it is so, that her Majesty does not wish to turn the hearts of the Hindoos to Christianity? Of course such is her desire, and her servant in India misrepresents her, to her own displeasing and to the dishonour of the faith. If these statements be correct, and the writer can assure the readers of this article that they are correct, then is not the Madras Government entering on a new career of deceit and crooked policy in the administration of our Indian affairs?—*News of the Churches*.

ANTI-PATRONAGE MOVEMENT IN THE SCOTCH ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—Dr. Gillan's overture to the General Assembly of the Established Church to take into consideration the working of Lord Aberdeen's Act, with a view to petitioning Parliament to pass such an act as will secure the settlement of acceptable presentees, was brought forward at the meeting of the Glasgow Presbytery on Wednesday. Dr. Gillan dwelt on the recent case of unacceptable settlements at Kilmacool and Fortingall; and pointed out that the operation of the act was inconsistent with the privileges guaranteed to parishioners by all the old laws of the Church of Scotland. He attacked strongly the representation given of the former laws of settlement of ministers and the historical defence of Lord Aberdeen's Act in the work recently published on the "Secession of 1843," by Mr. Turner. Dr. McLeod, of the Barony, argued, chiefly on general grounds, the necessity of a change, that the way might be prepared for forming a truly National Church by a reunion ultimately of the Established and Free Churches. Dr. Gillan's motion was agreed to with some modifications.—*Scottish Guardian*.

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. JAMES STRATTON, of Paddington, on account of his weak state of health, has been recommended by his medical advisers to abstain from preaching and public duties for at least three months.

THE REV. WM. ROBERTSON, of Wednesbury, has received and accepted the unanimous and cordial invitation to the pastorate of the Independent Church, Banbury, and purposes entering on his labours on the 20th inst.

GOVERNOR BARKLY AND THE INDEPENDENTS.—His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly laid the foundation stone of a new Independent Church at Pradhan, on the 22nd ultimo. The Rev. Mr. Binney was present and delivered a lengthy and eloquent address.—*Melbourne Argus*.

SIR JAMES WATTS, of Abney Hall, Cheshire, has offered a donation of 500*l.* towards the erection of an Independent chapel at Cheshire, conditionally that a sum of money of equal amount is raised by the inhabitants of the village and its immediate neighbourhood; and the other 500*l.* has been got.

A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BECOMES A UNITARIAN MINISTER.—Great interest was excited among the congregation at Essex-street Chapel on Sunday morning last, by the appearance, for the first time in a Unitarian pulpit, of the Rev. A. M. Creery, of Trinity College, Dublin, and until lately curate of Margaretting, near Ingatstone, Essex. He took for his text Gal. iv. 4—"In the fulness of time God sent forth his Son." In the evening, Mr. Creery preached at the Free Christian Church, Kentish-town. He took for his subject "Manliness," from 1 Cor. xvi. 13—"Quit you like men."—*Inquirer*.

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.—Rev. Henry Wood, of the United States steamer Powhatan, writes to the *Journal of Commerce*, from Nagasaki, Japan, Oct. 8, that he was, at the request of the Governor, engaged daily in teaching English, and many other things, to his six interpreters. "Strangely," remarks Mr. Wood, "it devolved on me to preach the first sermon, and hold the first religious service in Japan since the day when Christianity was expelled; and now, as I hope, I am laying the foundation of some future Christian college. Certainly I am the first to teach the English language here. Nor do I shun to teach Christianity indirectly, and without offence."

NEW CHAPEL AT FISHPONDS, BRISTOL.—On Tuesday the foundation-stone of a Primitive Methodist chapel, school, and vestry, was laid by H. O. Wills, Esq. The day was very fine and a numerous gathering assembled to witness the ceremony. There was, subsequently, a meeting in the Wesleyan Chapel, where the Rev. W. Wilshaw delivered an address, setting forth the circumstances which had called them together. At seven o'clock a public meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel; Mr. W. Dyer, of Bristol, presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Revs. R. Hartley, J. H. Hall, and J. Holmes, Messrs. W. Jones, G. Hopton, and J. Butler. The proceeds of the day, including 5*l.* given by Mr. Wills, amounted to above 14*l.*, making about 70*l.* which has been raised towards the erection.

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES.—On Sunday night vast crowds were attracted to St. Paul's Cathedral by the announcement that the sermon was to be preached by the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Montague Villiers, Bishop of Carlisle, formerly one of the prebendaries of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is

calculated that upwards of 2,000 persons attempted in vain to obtain admission. Full choral service was performed, after which the bishop delivered an earnest and practical sermon, which was listened to throughout with deep attention.—At Westminster Abbey full choral service was performed, the prayers being said by the Rev. J. O. Haden, M.A., the proctor, and the lessons read by the Dean. The preacher was the Rev. T. B. Morrell, M.A., rector of Henley-upon-Thames. The Hallelujah Chorus concluded the service. The sermon next Sunday evening will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Hills, Bishop Designate of British Columbia.—Exeter Hall was closely packed on Sunday night. The Litany service was read, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. William Hill, M.A., incumbent of Trinity Church, Leicester.—St. James's Hall was also densely crowded. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington. The Rev. Mr. Tucker, of the Baptist denomination, will be the preacher next Sunday.

CRAVEN CHAPEL.—VOLUNTARIISM IN ITS EFFICIENCY.—The annual financial meeting of the church assembling in Craven Chapel, was held on Monday evening, January 24, under the presidency of its esteemed pastor, the Rev. John Graham. A report of the general finances of the chapel for the past year was presented by the treasurer, Edward Swaine, Esq., which exhibited a most satisfactory result. Reports were also made as to the operations of the various societies—some thirteen in number—connected with the church, from which it appeared that they were all in a healthy and vigorous condition, and several of them in a state of very great efficiency and usefulness. The total amount raised by the church and congregation during the year 1858, for the support of the ministry, the expenses attending the carrying on of the worship of God, and the cleansing and repair of the chapel, the relief of the poor connected with the church, the education of the young in the day, infant, and Sabbath schools, the efforts to evangelise the surrounding neighbourhood through the medium of the Christian Instruction Association, the City Mission, the support of Foreign, Home, Irish, and Colonial Missions, and for various other objects connected with the physical, moral, and spiritual benefit of our fellow creatures, exceeded 2,800*l*. During the past year, 119 members had been added to the church; the total number received into fellowship since the commencement of Mr. Graham's pastorate in July, 1855, being 447.

CLARE-MARKET CHAPEL.—PROVISION FOR THE POOR.—The Bishop of London on Sunday opened the first of a class of humble charities intended to be established in the very poorest and most crowded districts of the metropolis. In the vicinity of Clare-market are to be found a number of courts and alleys, inhabited by the very lowest and poorest, whom it has hitherto been found impossible to attract to the parish church. In order to overcome this difficulty the rector has literally taken the church to them, and a large room in a court branching off Clement's-lane has been fitted up plainly but decently for the performance of divine worship. The room will probably contain about 500 persons, for whom chairs are provided, all free. At one end a space is screened off for the communion table, and at the opposite end is a small gallery that will hold about 100 persons. The only furniture besides the chairs for the congregation is a small organ. When the room is not required for divine worship it is used for a ragged school, which is attended by nearly 500 children. The Bishop of London on Sunday preached his sermon from the floor of the chapel, there being no pulpit, but only a reading desk, and forcibly urged the necessity of supporting such efforts to spread the Gospel among the teeming population of the back streets of the metropolis. In the evening the rector (the Rev. S. C. Mason) preached, and on both occasions collections were made to defray the expenses attendant upon the establishment of the chapel.

RELIGIOUS MISSIONS IN TURKEY.—A meeting was held in the Music Hall, Leeds, on Monday night, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from the Rev. Dr. Pomroy, secretary of the American Board of Missions, Boston, U.S., on "The progress of the Gospel and of religious liberty in Turkey." The chair was taken by C. E. MacCarthy, Esq. Prayer having been offered up by the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, the chairman briefly opened the proceedings by stating the object of the society. Dr. Pomroy, in commencing his lecture, said that he had consented, as a traveller, to address a number of meetings in support of the Turkish Missions' Aid Society, having no connexion with, or relation to, the society other than that of a man who had travelled in the East, and felt an interest in the missionary work amongst the Mohammedans.

The society was formed in this country on the suggestion and by the aid of British people, with the view of advancing Christianity in the Turkish empire. It was thought better not to establish a new mission, but to raise funds to assist in the support of native agents, as preachers, *colporteurs*, and teachers, of whom there were considerable numbers in the country, and who needed more support. The society was organised, therefore (under the auspices of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Mr. Kinnaird, and others), without any connexion with the other continent at all, and the money collected here was sent out direct from England. (Hear, hear.) Having travelled over the field of labour, he would endeavour to lay before them some facts which had come under his observation. The first missionaries sent into the Turkish empire from the continent of America were to the Jews, and next to the Greeks, but it was found as a remarkable fact that, wherever they went and preached, the first persons who became interested in what they preached were Armenians.

This led to an investigation, which resulted twenty years ago in the establishment of a mission at Constantinople, where there were 200,000 Armenians. That mission had extended throughout the empire, and there were now 110 or 112 stations in the different cities, from Bulgaria and Constantinople to Mossul. Indeed, in every city and town in the Turkish empire, there were at the present moment little clusters of people who sympathised with Protestantism, who had got some new ideas as to religion, and who were calling for teachers. The mission having taken root amongst the Armenians, extended itself to other parts of the Turkish empire, which contained a population of 36,000,000, twelve millions of whom were Turks. After describing the characteristics of the Turkish race, Dr. Pomroy reminded the meeting that the Mohammedan religion prohibited any Mussulman changing his faith on pain of death. That had been the law for 1,200 years, Mohammedanism having been promulgated and extended by the sword alone. This, however, had now been altered, and whatever might be thought by others, he felt that God in his Providence had permitted the Crimean war, to bring about the proclamation of religious liberty to the Turks. This had occurred just at a moment when the Mohammedans were taking an interest in the Bible and in Christianity. For a long series of years, the Mohammedans had believed Christianity to be merely a system of Pagan idolatry, that impression having been produced by the mode of worship in the old corrupt churches of the East, and there was no people who hated anything of an idolatrous nature so sincerely as the Mohammedans. Now, however, that they had discovered there was a Christianity which entirely sympathised with them in their abomination of images and pictures, their interest had been still further deepened, and a very general desire was manifested to read the Scriptures, men purchasing the Scriptures openly and reading them in the public streets—a thing which they durst not have done a year before without sacrificing their lives. They would see, in English and American newspapers, reports of troubles in the East, outbreaks in Syria, commotions in Crete, and so forth, but he was assured by a letter recently received from a missionary of twenty-five years' residence at Constantinople that there was no truth in them; that, generally, the empire was never more tranquil, and that the reports were got up by Russian emissaries, for the purpose of creating an impression that some one must interfere in the affairs of Turkey. (Hear, hear.) The Bible had even found its way into the palace of the Sultan, and one of his private secretaries, who had held the post of historiographer to the empire, had openly avowed his disbelief in Mohammedanism. (Hear, hear.) From what he had previously said, they would infer that the Turks, if they became Christians, would never go into the Catholic Church, the Greek Church, nor any of the corrupt churches of the East. They would be Puritans of the first water, and he believed God was preparing the way for gathering this people into his fold. (Applause.)

A resolution in support of the society was adopted. The Rev. Mr. Hare, the Secretary, said that during the four years it had been in operation they had sent out 6,000*l*.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

OPENING OF THE SESSION.

The third session of the fifth Parliament of this reign was on Thursday opened by her Majesty in person, with all the usual accessories of state and regal grandeur.

If one may judge from the number of peers and peeresses who attended the spectacle and the dense mob which lined the streets to see and cheer the Queen, the ceremony appeared even more attractive than any of its many predecessors. At as early an hour as half-past twelve the peeresses' galleries in the House of Lords were filled with ladies, and the greater part of the body of the house was occupied by one mass of gay dresses. With the exception of the space to the right of the *corps diplomatique* devoted on these occasions to the throne, and the front benches on each side, the whole of the house was given up to the peeresses, who mustered in great numbers, to the exclusion of all but a comparatively small number of lords. About eighty peers were present, their red robes and ermine tippets forming a border to the many-coloured mass behind them. It is stated by the reporters that the peeresses and other ladies were all superbly dressed in the fullest amplitude of the present fashion, and that those who were in the body of the house looked with something like dismay at the very narrow aperture between the benches for the peers, through which they are required to pass. An audible whisper ran round the house as the Duke de Malakoff, wearing the badge and order of the Bath, entered with his beautiful bride. The Sardinian Minister on entering made a stiff and rather distant bow to the French Ambassador. The American Minister's simple dress was conspicuous amid the rich uniforms and glittering orders which all around him wore. The Swedish and Netherlands Ministers followed with the Minister from Hayti, whom, though what is politely termed a gentleman of colour, Mr. Dallas nevertheless cordially recognised and shook hands with. An unknown Minister from some of the small States of South America next entered in a diplomatic costume so exceedingly like the dress of the beau of Queen Anne's reign as to attract universal attention and titter of surprise. A little before two the Duke of Cambridge, with the Dukes of Hamilton and Newcastle, the Marquises of Winchester, Salisbury, and Bath, and the Earl of Derby, all in their robes of State, entered and remained talking near the throne, while

the Lord Chancellor and the judges, "a terrible row"—thirteen in number—were engaged in conversation on the bench before the woolsack.

About two o'clock the great officers of the household, in their splendid uniforms, entered, followed by the Earl of Derby with the sword of state, the Marquis of Winchester bearing the cap of maintenance, the Duke of Hamilton carrying the crown before the Queen, at whose appearance all rise and stand. Her Majesty was superbly attired, in a robe of white and gold tulle, covered with a mantle and train of crimson velvet and ermine, the heavy folds of which were borne up by her Ladies in Waiting. On her head was the high crown of brilliants used on these state occasions, and her Majesty also wore a stomacher and necklace of brilliants to match. Prince Albert wore the uniform of a Field-Marshal, and took his seat on the left of the Throne, where he was almost hidden by the Earl of Derby. The seat for the Prince of Wales, on the right, remained vacant. The Commons were now summoned. During the interval that elapsed her Majesty conversed with the Prince Consort, the Earl of Derby, and the Marquis of Worcester, till the silence was broken by a confused rush of feet, and, headed by the Speaker and Mr. Disraeli, the "faithful Commons," with noisy and tumultuous eagerness, assembled at the bar of the House. Her Majesty then rose, and receiving the Speech from the Lord Chancellor, proceeded to read it, though the first paragraph was almost inaudible from the repeated "hushings" by the members of the Lower House. Beyond this slight interruption, every word was audible. Her Majesty spoke as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In recurring, at the usual season, to the advice of my Parliament, I am happy to think that, in the internal state of the country, there is nothing to excite disquietude, and much to call for satisfaction and thankfulness. Pauperism and crime have considerably diminished during the past year; and a spirit of general contentment prevails.

The blessing of the Almighty on the valour of my troops in India, and on the skill of their commanders, has enabled me to inflict signal chastisement upon those who are still in arms against my authority, whenever they have ventured to encounter my forces; and I trust that, at no distant period, I may be able to announce to you the complete pacification of that great empire, and to devote my attention to the improvement of its condition, and to the obliteration of all traces of the present unhappy conflict.

On assuming, by your advice, the direct government of that portion of my dominions, I deemed it proper to make known by proclamation the principles by which it was my intention to be guided, and the clemency which I was disposed to show towards those who might have been seduced into revolt, but might be willing to return to their allegiance.

I have directed that a copy of the proclamation should be laid before you.

I receive from all foreign powers assurances of their friendly feelings. To cultivate and confirm those feelings, to maintain inviolate the faith of public treaties, and to contribute, as far as my influence can extend, to the preservation of the general peace, are the objects of my unceasing solicitude.

I have concluded with the sovereigns who were parties to the treaty of Paris of 1856, a convention relative to the organisation of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. Those Rouman provinces are now proceeding to establish under its provisions their new form of government.

A treaty of commerce, which I have concluded with the Emperor of Russia, and which will be laid before you, is a satisfactory indication of the complete re-establishment of those amicable relations which, until the late unfortunate interruption, had long subsisted between us, to the mutual advantage of our respective dominions.

The measures which, in concert with my ally, the Emperor of the French, I thought it necessary to take upon the coast of China, have resulted in a treaty by which further effusion of blood has been prevented, and which holds out the prospect of greatly increased intercourse with that extensive and densely peopled empire.

Another treaty into which I have entered with the Emperor of Japan, opens a fresh field for commercial enterprise in a populous and highly civilised country, which has hitherto been jealously guarded against the intrusion of foreigners.

As soon as the ratifications of these treaties shall have been exchanged, they will be laid before you.

I have great satisfaction in announcing to you that the Emperor of the French has abolished a system of negro immigration from the East Coast of Africa, against which, as unavoidably tending, however guarded, to the encouragement of the slave trade, my Government has never ceased to address to his Imperial Majesty its most earnest but friendly representations. This wise act on the part of his Imperial Majesty induces me to hope that negotiations now in progress at Paris may tend to the total abandonment of the system, and to the substitution of a duly regulated supply of substantially free labour.

The state of the Republic of Mexico, distracted by civil war, has induced me to carry forbearance to its utmost limits, in regard to the wrongs and indignities to which British residents have been subjected at the hands of the two contending parties. They have at length been carried to such an extent that I have been compelled to give instructions to the commander of my naval forces in those seas to demand, and, if necessary, to enforce due reparation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

I have directed that the estimates for the ensuing year shall be submitted to you. They have been framed with a due regard to economy, and to the efficiency of the public service.

The universal introduction of steam power into naval warfare will render necessary a temporary increase of expenditure in providing for the reconstruction of the British navy. But I am persuaded that you will cheerfully vote whatever sums you may find to be requisite for

an object of such vital importance as the maintenance of the maritime power of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your labours have in recent sessions been usefully directed to various measures of legal and social improvement. In the belief that further measures of a similar character may be wisely and beneficially introduced, I have desired that bills may be submitted to you without delay for assimilating and amending the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency; for bringing together into one set of statutes in a classified form, and with such modifications as experience will suggest to you, the laws relating to crimes and offences in England and Ireland; for enabling the owners of land in England to obtain for themselves an indefeasible title to their estates and interests, and for registering such titles with simplicity and security.

Your attention will be called to the state of the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, and I cannot doubt but that you will give to this great subject a degree of calm and impartial consideration proportioned to the magnitude of the interests involved in the result of your discussion.

These and other propositions for the amendment of the laws which will be brought under your notice as the progress of public business may permit, I commend to the exercise of your deliberate judgment, and I earnestly pray that your counsels may be so guided as to insure the stability of the throne, the maintenance and improvement of our institutions, and the general welfare and happiness of my people.

Immediately after reading the Speech her Majesty rose, and bowed and retired, the house standing as when she entered.

The House of Lords re-assembled at four o'clock. Lord Churston (late Sir J. Y. Buller) and Lord Kingsdown (late Mr. Pemberton Leigh) were introduced, and took the oaths and their seats. At five o'clock the house had become tolerably full, although the attendance of Peers was not quite so numerous as it has been on previous opening nights.

THE ADDRESS.

The Royal Speech having been read, the Earl of WINCHILSEA, who wore the uniform of colonel in the Kent Yeomanry, rose to move that an humble Address be presented to her Majesty in answer to her gracious Speech from the Throne. In the course of his speech he referred to the attacks made on the aristocracy by Mr. Bright, and made some very strong remarks on the measure of reform proposed by that gentleman. It was his expectation that the Government measure would be more equitable and one more worthy of the support of the nation.

Lord RAVENSWORTH, in seconding the Address, expressed great sympathy with the shipowners, whose interests were so unfortunately depressed at the present moment. He regretted the repeal of the navigation laws. As regarded the question of reform, he thought an extension of the franchise advisable, but scouted Mr. Bright's idea of the landed interests of this country being represented sufficiently by the House of Lords.

Lord GRANVILLE rejoiced that the moderation of the Speech allowed him to join in the Address, and proceeded, with some anecdotes of his own performance in that capacity, to compliment the mover. He touched, however, upon omitted topics, and suggested that nothing was said about the Ionian Islands or on our relations with the United States, because there was nothing pleasant to be said of either. As to Italy, the people of Lombardy had only a sentimental grievance,—a mere matter of the heart; they were well governed, though by foreigners. But in Central Italy it was otherwise. There were defects in the laws as well as the occupation by foreign armies.

I have lately come from the capital of the Papal States, and shall certainly not make an unhandsome return for the hospitality I enjoyed in common with my countrymen by abusing what I saw there. Still, it would be the idlest affectation to deny that the condition of that country is one which must cause great grief to all who desire the welfare of its people. The system of Government now existing there is such as to render the work of reform most difficult, and, without entering into details as to the defects of antiquated laws, or the obstacles in the way of anything having for its object the material progress or the intellectual development of the nation, it is undoubtedly the fact that the entire lay population of the Papal dominions are, almost to a man, hostile to the polity under which they now live.

He expressed a hope that Sardinia would not desert the policy which had raised her to her present position in the councils of Europe, and that Her Majesty's Government had not bound themselves in any way to any one of the parties, except so far as the interests and honour of the country were concerned. There were some omissions in the address. For instance there was no announcement of any measure on the subject of church-rates. As to the question of Reform, he begged to assure the Government that any measure which duly consulted the interests of the country would encounter no factious opposition.

The Earl of DERBY went over the same topics in the same order,—except that of Reform, on which he was silent. In regard to the "Charles-et-Georges," he said that neither France nor Portugal had taken English advice, but that Portugal was grateful for friendly offices tendered unasked. On the subject of the French immigration schemes he said:—

It is creditable to the French Government that as soon as their own experience satisfied them of the immense difficulty, if not impossibility, of preventing one system from degenerating into the other, they immediately gave orders to put a stop to the exportation of negroes from the East Coast of Africa, where the greatest difficulties prevailed; and now arrangements are pending, with a prospect of speedy termination, by

which the French Government intends to put a complete stop to negro emigration from either coast of Africa, and moreover to give us cordially and readily a more active co-operation for the suppression of the slave trade. (Hear, hear.)

Touching the Ionian Islands he said that Mr. Gladstone had been sent on a simple mission of inquiry to satisfy himself as to the causes of the want of prosperity. It was not intended that he should supersede Sir John Young, but when circumstances rendered Sir John's stay impossible, Mr. Gladstone remained to launch reforms with the authority derived from his investigation. When he resumes his seat in the House of Commons he will be able to show the wisdom of the policy adopted by the Government. With a brief reference to the treaties with Russia, China, Japan (during which Lord Grey and Lord Derby had a dispute respecting which of them appointed Lord Elgin Governor-General of Canada), and a rapid glance at India, Lord Derby came to the topic on which Lord Granville had demanded precise explanation. He would speak plainly on the subject. He was in a position to do so, seeing that this country had no separate interest to subserve, no revenge to gratify, no rankling ambition to urge her on; and above all, no secret engagement with any Power whatsoever which would interfere with, fetter, or hamper her free action.

If, my lords, in the Queen's Speech allusion has not been made to the state of apprehensions under which Europe at the present moment labours, it is simply because in them England has no direct concern; no direct concern, I mean, beyond that which a great commercial and maritime power must always have in the general peace and prosperity of Europe. I am enabled, moreover, to say that, so far as the information of her Majesty's Government goes, not only are we upon perfectly friendly terms with all the great Powers, but that I know of no question at present pending between any of those Powers beyond the reach of the most ordinary diplomatic intercourse, or which could in the slightest degree justify a recourse to the fatal arbitrament of war. Nevertheless, my lords, it is not to be doubted that there are circumstances in the present state of Europe, and in the attitude assumed by various Powers, which are calculated to arouse serious apprehension and alarm.

The state of Italy is one of constant danger to the peace of Europe. I concur entirely in the description which has been given by my noble friend of the position of that unhappy country, of the impossibility of realising that enthusiastic dream of Italian unity which at all times and under all circumstances has been indulged in, but which is never likely to be fulfilled, simply because it is not hatred of foreigners, but internal dissensions and internal differences of opinion among the Italian States, which, if even there were no pressure from any foreign Government, would render such an union an absolute impossibility. (Hear, hear.) I entirely concur with my noble friend as to the point at which he considers that the greatest danger to the peace of Europe arises. It may be true that the normal state of almost the whole of Italy is that of a slumbering volcano, of which the internal throes are exhibited by muttered rumblings, and which at any moment is liable to burst forth in an eruption and to overwhelm the country in a torrent of destruction; but it is not in Lombardy nor in Naples that the main danger exists.

My noble friend drew a just picture of the state of government in Lombardy. Those provinces have little to complain of in the administration of Government; and, of late years more especially, the labours of the Austrians have been unremittingly applied to improve the condition of the country. The people may have certain grievances and certain causes of discontent, but the main, the single, the irremediable grievance is that they are placed under the yoke, and have to submit to government of a different, and, as they consider, of a foreign nation. (Hear, hear.) That is a source of discontent which absorbs all others, and in anxiety to overcome which, Lombardy has too often forgotten that of which my noble friend has properly reminded us, namely, that struggles for Italian freedom have terminated in every case simply in a change of masters, and that the dream of Italian independence has never been—and it is difficult to say when it ever can be—substantially realised. Whether, under these circumstances, the Lombard provinces, rich, prosperous, and fertile as they are, are a source of strength to Austria, and form a desirable possession for her I do not pretend to say; but of this there can be no doubt—and cordially do I subscribe to the doctrine of my noble friend on the subject—that with the internal Government of Lombardy, with the manner in which Austria exercises her dominion over her Italian provinces, be it wise or unwise, be it mild or severe, be it prudent or imprudent, we have nothing to do. (Hear, hear.) By inheritance, by long-continued possession, by the faith of treaties, which, if once broken through, must cost incalculable mischief to the tranquillity of Europe—by all these ties Austria has acquired a hold over her Italian provinces, of which neither we, nor any nation, under any plea or upon any pretext, has a right to deprive her. (Cheers.)

My lords, I say nothing of the state of Naples. The Government of Naples is one repugnant and abhorrent to all our notions of Government, and quite unsuited, at all events, to any other atmosphere than that which actually surrounds it. (A laugh.) But, at all events, in Naples there has been no necessity on the part of the Sovereign to put down discontent by the interposition and control of foreign troops. (Hear, hear.)

I do not say that, if any of the nations of Italy rose to redress wrongs, whether real or imaginary, exaggerated or otherwise, it would be the part of this country—on the contrary, I deny that it would be the interest or the duty of this country—to interpose, either for the purpose of maintaining order, or of encouraging the efforts of a struggling people and of overthrowing the existing dynasty. My opinion—an opinion which I have never shrunk from avowing—has always been that, in matters of this kind, the *de facto* Government must ever be respected by this country, and that in our relations with other nations we have no sort of right, as we have no sort of interest, in interfering as to the form of that Government and the persons who administer it. (Hear, hear.)

It is not in Naples, however, it is not in Lombardy, that we must look for the principal cause of anxiety and alarm, but it is in that unhappy portion of Central Italy which is subject to the temporal jurisdiction of the spiritual head of the Roman Catholic Church. (Hear, hear.) That is the real plague spot of Italy. (Hear, hear.) It is in this part of the Peninsula that discontent rises to its height, and there it has risen to such a height that it is notorious to all the world that, if public feeling were not kept down by the presence of two foreign armies, all the respect and veneration which are paid to the Sovereign Pontiff in his spiritual capacity would not prevent the overthrow of his tottering throne, or be held to compensate in the minds of his subjects for the weak and paltry oppression by which the Government of that country is sustained. (Hear, hear.) My lords, it is from the presence of these two armies—not placed there in either case to uphold the liberties of Italy, but only to maintain by their joint efforts an incompetent Government—that the real danger of serious disturbance in Italy is to be apprehended. Now, upon both the Powers by whom those armies are kept up her Majesty's Government—whether effectually or not I do not pretend to say, nor will I affirm that I entertain any very sanguine expectation as to the result—have pressed with all the earnestness of friendship the necessity of coming to some understanding with regard to the advice they shall tender to the Papal Government for diminishing the grounds of dangerous discontent which under the present system can but exist there. I mention these two Powers especially, because it is their mutual jealousy which keeps alive the real source of danger, because they are the two great Roman Catholic Powers of Europe, and because, both as having local interests, and also as being able to speak with a degree of authority and of influence which no other State could assume, they are obviously the parties whose union and whose harmonious action would be most likely to be effectual with the Papal Government. (Hear, hear.)

Next, Lord Derby pictured the state of Sardinia, and urged that she ought to—as she may yet—pursue a policy of internal improvement, set an example of constitutional liberty, respect treaties, and thus put the most despotic government to shame and lead it to imitate her institutions. He intimated that Sardinia would forfeit European sympathy by affording a proof that constitutional liberty may encourage the warlike propensities of a monarch, and lead him to acts of aggression. The British Government, in a spirit of sincerest friendship, has over and over again expressed anxiety on the attitude assumed by Sardinia—an attitude inconsistent with her interest and her duty. He trusted that it is not "too late" for Sardinia to reconsider the course on which she was apparently about to enter. Austria has given "the strongest assurances"—"and I believe them"—that she will not interfere with her neighbours, but confine herself within her own limits to the obligations of treaties. Sardinia would be most ill-advised, therefore, to offer provocations. "To no country could she look for aid but to France;" and Lord Derby cannot believe that the French ruler will sanction, even by moral support, still less by military means, an "unjustifiable and aggressive war" undertaken by Sardinia against Austria. "I do earnestly trust—and I do not abandon the hope—that the Emperor of the French will persist in that wise, prudent, and loyal course he has hitherto pursued." In answer to our representations, "we have received assurances that so long as Austria confines herself to her own limits, Sardinia must not expect from France any assistance in an aggressive war." Having shown that it is the interest and the safety of the French Emperor to follow this course, he said that, if, unhappily, war should result—

If war, I say, should ultimately be the result, it would be a satisfaction to the Government, though a melancholy one, that they had done all in their power by friendly remonstrances to prevent so formidable a calamity; and such is their position, that they are bound by no secret obligations, treaties, or understandings, but are perfectly ready to take in any contingency the course which their duty and the honour of this country might appear to require. (Cheers.)

Earl GREY agreed with the foreign policy enunciated by Lord Derby. In reference to the navy, he observed that our safety lay in keeping a large number of sailors and officers afloat and prepared by active training for war. He deprecated the expenditure of large sums in building large ships, which became obsolete before they were wanted. At any crisis we could build ships, but could not produce trained men and officers so readily.

The Earl of HARDWICKE did not concur with Lord Grey, but agreed that prudence in expenditure was necessary.

Lord BROUGHAM was sorry to see that Sardinia had departed from her sound and righteous policy, and hoped that the universal reprobation which had been expressed would cause her to think twice before persisting in it. The French people and their interests were averse from war. The feeling in Germany and Europe was the same. It was impossible that a war between Austria and Sardinia could be confined to Lombardy. It would become an European war.

The Earl of CARLISLE, after referring to the admirable speeches made by the leaders on each side of the house, said that much of the misery of this country arose from drunkenness, and urged the Government to introduce a measure to remedy the evils now caused by the system of beer-houses—a measure which would secure for them a great and just popularity.

The Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne was then put by the LORD CHANCELLOR, and carried *nemine dissente*.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter to nine o'clock.

On Friday the Marquis of EXETER, Lord Steward of the Household, who wore the Windsor uniform, read the following reply from her Majesty to the

Address of their lordships, in answer to the Speech from the Throne:—

I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address.

I have great satisfaction in receiving the assurance of your careful consideration of the different measures which will be submitted to you, and you may rely on my cordial co-operation in your endeavours to improve and strengthen the institutions of the country and to promote the happiness and prosperity of my people.

IMPORTATION OF NEGROES INTO JAMAICA.

LORD BROUGHAM presented a petition from the free negroes of Jamaica, praying that their lordships would use their influence to prevent the Royal Assent from being given to the Act which had recently been passed by the Colonial Legislature, legalising the importation of negroes into that island. The petitioners, in support of their prayer, stated that the measure had been passed in a hurried manner; that no opportunity had been afforded them of raising their voice against its enactment; that there was no further need of negro labour in the colony; that great exertions had upon former occasions been made to secure an additional supply of labour, but that the effort had been unattended with success. The petitioners, moreover, were opposed to the introduction of new labour into the island upon the ground that it would tend to lower their own wages, a statement to the justice of acting upon which the noble lord took occasion to say he could not give his assent. He should not, however, enter further into the subject that evening.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY LAW.

On Monday night the LORD CHANCELLOR called the attention of the House to the subject of the law of debtor and creditor, and after reviewing the present condition of the Courts which adjudicated on that branch of the law, and commenting on their imperfection, proceeded to state the chief points of the measure which the Government were about to introduce. It was proposed, then, to fuse the Bankruptcy and Insolvent Courts into one tribunal, dispensing at last, though not immediately, with the services of the Insolvent Commissioners; to abolish imprisonment for debt altogether, except in a few extreme cases; to do away to a great extent with the distinction which at present existed between traders and non-traders, and to place the insolvent on the same footing as the bankrupt with regard to property acquired after his insolvency. After enumerating the several clauses which provided for the efficient working of the new tribunal, and for the salaries of its officials, the Lord Chancellor concluded by calling the attention of the House to the fact, that this was a measure to amend the law of debtor and creditor, and not an attempt to consolidate the law in that respect. Where the amendments were so large it had been thought better by the Government to amend first and to consolidate afterwards. But if the amendments which he now proposed should receive the sanction of both Houses, he trusted that at no distant time, either he or some more fortunate legislator might be permitted to consolidate the whole of this important code of laws, after it had undergone the requisite revision and consideration, into one entire system, which would continue to be the governing code of the commercial community for ages to come.

LORD BROUGHAM was glad to find that the Lord Chancellor had adopted some of the most important provisions of the bill brought in by him (Lord Brougham) last session. At present he should content himself with this general approval. Lord CAMPBELL also expressed a general approval of the measure, but regretted that this was merely to be an amending and not a consolidating act.

The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons re-assembled at four o'clock. Lord Palmerston, Sir G. Grey, Sir C. Wood, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Labouchere, and other members of the late Government, seated themselves on the front Opposition bench. Lord J. Russell took his old place on the front bench below the gangway on the Opposition side of the house, and Sir J. Graham resumed the seat he has occupied for several sessions past—on the second bench below the gangway on the Ministerial side.

THE ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. TREFUSIS, M.P. for South Devon, moved the Address in reply to the Royal Speech. He went over the topics of the Address, and strongly deprecated French interference in Italy. Mr. BEECROFT, who introduced himself as a representative of the manufacturing interests, seconded the Address, and warmly eulogised Ministers. Their financial policy, he said, was characterised by the boldness which makes heroes and statesmen. He believed the time had come for some change in the electoral system, though we possessed more than any such change could give, "a wise, benevolent, and paternal executive." He was sure her Majesty's Ministers were better Reformers than those who sought to revolutionise, and truer apostles of peace than those who set class against class.

The SPEAKER then put the question, when there were several cries of "Agreed." A short pause ensued, and it seemed as if the Address would be adopted without further observation, but

LORD PALMERSTON rose amidst some merriment to address the house. He said he did not intend to meet the "aye" with a "no," nor to propose an amendment to the Address, though, if it were not trifling, he might propose one in its "composition." Parliament had met with the general impression or

prospect of war, and that at the moment when the birth of a Prince of Prussia had given a new pledge of international amity. On the subject of foreign affairs, he said:—

Judging by what we are told, there is a probability of a great European war, beginning by a conflict in Italy between France and Sardinia on the one hand, and Austria on the other, the object of which will be, I presume, the expulsion of Austria from the frontier of Italy. Now, there are many who think, and I undoubtedly am one of those, that it would be most desirable, with a view not merely to the interests of Italy, but the interests of Austria herself, that she should not possess those provinces south of the Alps. (Hear, hear.) I do not believe that those possessions contribute to her strength. I am sure that they place her in a point of view which makes her an object of hatred to many, and involves a course of policy from which a wise Government might be desirous to abstain. But we must recollect how it is that she is in possession of those provinces. She possesses those provinces by virtue of that general treaty of 1815, which is the title-deed of many other territories in Europe possessed by other Powers. That treaty was the great settlement of Europe. It might, perhaps, have been better if many portions of that arrangement had not been inserted in the treaty—(Hear, hear)—and, as it now turns out, it would have been better, I think, if different arrangements had been made for Northern Italy. But we must, in order to judge of that, carry our thoughts back to the state of things at the time when that treaty was made, and the reasons which at the time led the parties concerned to think that the existing arrangements were the best. There were certain claims on the part of Austria founded upon ancient possession. There were other considerations connected possibly with the future defence of that portion of Italy. At all events, right or wrong, that was an arrangement in which the great Powers of Europe concurred, and they sanctioned it by treaty; and I humbly submit that no Power could justly violate that treaty by attempting, without reason or cause, to dispossess Austria of that which the treaty gives her. Treaties ought to be respected. If any theoretical preference were to set aside the stipulations in any treaty all the affairs of Europe would be at sea, and it would be impossible to tell the conclusion to which such a principle would lead. (Cheers.)

The beginning of a war is not a light thing. (Hear, hear.) It is easy to begin it; it is impossible to say what will be its limits. War between two such great powers as Austria and France may begin about the possession of Lombardy, but to say who might ultimately be involved in that contest is beyond the sagacity of man. (Cheers.) Those, therefore, who would engage on, or commence such a war, should duly weigh the responsibility which attaches to public men. To commence such a war would be to involve Europe in calamities which it would be difficult to describe, for a cause which, however in the abstract desirable, would by no means justify such a war.

But in saying this I must also say, that although Austria stands upon the firm ground of right with regard to those provinces, which she holds by virtue of a treaty to which all the powers of Europe are parties, she does not stand upon the same ground of right when she goes beyond the limits to which that treaty refers (cheers); and that the occupation of the other portions of Italy not belonging to her is not justified by any treaty right which Austria possesses. I should hope that, although there will be no war,—I trust there will be none,—I should hope that these subjects having been taken into consideration by the different Governments of Europe, arrangements would be made for the cessation of that exceptional state of things which now exists by the occupation of the Papal States by Austrian troops on the one hand and by French troops on the other. (Cheers.) That is a state of things which has continued long enough. It is a departure from the ordinary state of things. It is not a violation, undoubtedly, of any treaty; but it is sanctioned by no treaty. It is said, as a justification of this, that if these troops in occupation were withdrawn revolution would break out in the Roman and Neapolitan States. But I would suggest that there is a better remedy for that than foreign occupation. I would suggest a reform of those abuses which have created it (Hear, hear); and let those Governments but adopt the advice given them so long ago as 1832, by the five great Powers of Europe—let them reform their system, let them put an end to tyrannical abuses which oppress and exasperate the people, and then there will be no revolution—then the occupation might cease, and the internal tranquillity of the country would be no longer endangered. (Cheers.) But if those Governments will not put an end to that system they must abide by the consequences.

With respect to the China war he said:—

We are glad to find that our successors in office appreciate fully the great advantages which have arisen from the war with China (cheers and a laugh), that those operations in China which were undertaken in concert with our ally the Emperor of the French, by the advice of their predecessors, have resulted in the prospect of an extended intercourse with that country. It is never too late to welcome a repentant sinner (laughter), and it is most gratifying to find that although the gentlemen opposite were not disposed to do justice to the motives and views of those by whom those operations were recommended, they are at least willing to participate in the fruits in which they have resulted. (Cheers.)

He believed the Government has acted wisely in regard to Mexican outrages—"the very nature of republicans makes it difficult to deal with them." He hoped we should have an efficient Navy, and urged the Government to bring in the Reform Bill with the least possible delay.

I am persuaded that when the people of this country see on the one hand the nations which are ruled by despotic authority and on the other the nations which are ruled by a power coming from below—(Great laughter, caused by the action of the noble lord, who pointed to the floor)—I mean the Republican—when the people of this country see the results of these two opposite systems, the attachment which, as Englishmen, they feel to our institutions will become every day more deeply rooted.

Mr. DISRAELI, in a speech remarkable for its moderation of tone, gave substantially the same ex-

planations on the various topics which Lord Derby had given. On the Portuguese question he said that the papers, when presented to the House, would show that no *casus fœderis* had arisen, and that the proper advice had been given to our ally. In answer to Lord Palmerston's demand for the Reform bill, he said that it "is prepared," but will not be produced until "the urgent business of the country can be put in a proper frame"—[here there were murmurs]—until Sir John Pakington has brought forward the subject of our naval defence. On the war question Mr. Disraeli said he could not agree with Lord Palmerston that war is a matter of probability. "That the state of affairs is critical I admit, but it is not a state of affairs that makes me believe that the maintenance of peace is by any means hopeless." (A laugh.) Like Lord Palmerston he deprecated any conduct that would disturb important treaties. But Central Italy, whose state is so unsatisfactory, is very little, if at all, connected with the important treaties the validity of which the noble lord wishes, like all sensible men, to uphold. The cause of that unsatisfactory state is the foreign occupation of the Papal States. Then followed an explanation of the course pursued by the Government—an amplified version of that vouchsafed by his colleague in the Upper House—but with this important addition. "While we have used every persuasion to induce France and Austria to combine together and unite their influence for the great object, the improvement of the Italian Government—we have also told them that if the result of their deliberations be that it would, in their opinion, be of importance that the other great signatories of the treaties of 1815 should combine with them for ulterior and ultimate purposes—if, for example, some new arrangement of the territory of Central Italy should be deemed by France and Austria necessary and expedient—we should assist them to the utmost with our counsel and influence to bring about such a result, and we would call upon the other signatories of the great treaties of 1815, to join and aid in that object." Representations have been also made to "that interesting state," Sardinia, but "I cannot tell the house—I should be misleading the house if I attempted to convey to them—that the representations which we have made have already as completely effected the purpose which we wish. But they have been made frankly, fully, and freely to all the States of Europe." The close of Mr. Disraeli's speech was devoted to a long statement intended to show that his faith in the Emperor of the French is justified, and that he will neither make war on England—"especially when she has more resources at her command than she has had since the peace of 1815"—nor wantonly disturb the peace of the world by going to war with Austria, nor be insensible to the influence of public opinion. In the case of Portugal when he found that public opinion did not approve of the use he made of superior force, he showed his respect for public opinion by the letter he wrote to Prince Napoleon, and by "the treaty which is virtually concluded." "I believe public opinion will produce the same effect now."

LORD PALMERSTON explained that when he inadvertently said war is probable, he only meant that war was thought likely on the continent; but he had endeavoured to show that the Sovereigns concerned are too wise to do anything of the sort.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL approved of her Majesty's Speech, but thought the unsatisfactory statement of Mr. Disraeli was not a little alarming. He had always, he said, taken a deep interest in the affairs of Italy, and been an advocate of civil and religious liberty all over the world; but he did not believe that this object could be promoted by such an aggression as was now apprehended, which would shake men's confidence in the treaties upon which the peace of Europe was founded. He insisted upon the evils which necessarily accompanied the interference of France and Austria in Central Italy, the jealousies of these two great Powers, and the imposition upon the people of those provinces of the very worst form of government, full of abuses and of every kind of corruption. He quoted from a book of travels by Mr. Whiteside, and from a work by the Roman historian, Farini, translated by Mr. Gladstone, (whose absence from that debate he regretted) in proof of the wretched mismanagement of Romagna; and the only remedy was the cessation of foreign occupation.

I am convinced that the people of Central Italy—a people who for five centuries have been glorious in literature, a people who have been enlightened during those five centuries, and who are, therefore, far superior to those persons in the Danubian Principalities—if the foreign forces were withdrawn, if provision were made, as provision could easily be made by the Catholic Powers of Europe (with which arrangement the Protestant Powers have nothing to do) for the furnishing of any contingent forces to secure the personal security of the Pope in Rome,—I am convinced that such a people would soon settle such laws for their own government as would produce contentment and prosperity. Let the people of Bologna, let the people of Romagna, frame laws for themselves, and I believe the difficulty of Italy would be almost entirely solved. (Hear, hear.) I believe there would be no need of this bloody war—this conflict of armies, which will give nothing to their freedom, and which will, I am afraid, not add much to their independence. (Hear, hear.) Why should we not say that with regard to the whole state of Italy—that neither in the States of the Church, nor in Tuscany, nor in Naples, shall there be any interference by a foreign force unless the Powers of Europe are parties to that interference.

He quite agreed in all that had been said as to the French alliance. There is no alliance so valuable to this country. He believed the disposition of the

Emperor of the French is friendly to us, and had never seen anything in his foreign affairs that had indicated hostility to this country. On the subject of the promised Reform Bill, he considered the declaration of Mr. Disraeli as vague, and professed his inability to discover any excuse for delaying the measure. He made this declaration on the subject:—

There are some evils in the system of Parliamentary representation which I wish to redress. I think there are vast numbers of people who are not electors, but who are well entitled by their honesty to be admitted to electoral rights. I believe that their being admitted to these rights will give them a greater sense of their stake in the constitution and will strengthen the basis of the constitution. I do not believe this extension will shake any of the institutions of this monarchical constitution, with its aristocracy and its Established Church. I do not believe the admission of those persons who are fitted to exercise the franchise will tend to injure any of the institutions of the country. (Cheers.) I believe the mass of the country in general are of the opinion of our forefathers before us—of the opinion of Burke, Fox, and Pitt—that the institutions of this country have given the people as great a share of liberty and happiness as was ever enjoyed under any institutions which human wisdom has devised. (Cheers.) That, no doubt, was the opinion of Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Pitt, and they were no fools. I believe such to be the opinion of the country in general, and I wish to see those benefits extended. But I am at a loss to understand the hesitation in this matter. The right hon. gentleman "first tried the halter, then traversed the cart" (a laugh); he seemed unwilling to apply the noose or to fix the time. (A laugh.) I don't want to hurry the Government on this subject. I think it is quite fair that the First Lord of the Admiralty should say, "We want to increase our naval force;" but I don't see that there is any subject which the Government intend to bring forward that will furnish them with any excuse for delay in this matter. If the Government have made up their minds to introduce a Reform Bill, let them lay it on the table. (Cheers.) I will give no opinion on a measure of that kind until I see what it proposes to do. I can understand that it is not the sort of task for which they are fitted. (A laugh.) It had been said, in reference to this question, they had never tried to play on the fiddle before, but that was no reason why they should not do so as well as anybody else. (A laugh.) There is every disposition in this house to wait their time; but they must not be putting off the subject. My hon. friend behind me (Mr. Bright), I am afraid, will hardly be able to restrain his impatience. (Laughter.) But really it is the business of a Government to undertake great questions of this nature; they have given a pledge in this matter and they are bound to perform it.

Sir JOHN PAXINGTON said that, if he remembered rightly, Lord John himself, in 1852, had placed the announcement of his bill quite at the close of the Queen's Speech; so that if Ministers made a mistake, Lord John supplied the precedent. He hoped at some not distant day they should remove from the noble lord's mind any doubts he may have as to the sincerity of the Government in dealing with this question.

The Address being agreed to without further speaking, the house adjourned.

When the report on the Address was brought up on Friday,

Mr. HADFIELD adverted to the paragraphs relating to India, with reference to the supply of cotton from that country, and the promotion of public works. What India wanted was roads, and water for the purposes of irrigation, and with these he believed that country would be able to make all the difference between an abundant and a restricted supply of cotton. The calculation was that the monopoly of supply enjoyed by the United States cost us two millions annually; India might save us that amount, and therefore he asserted that that country had a strong claim on our Government.

Lord STANLEY declined to enter into details upon these subjects, as he would have an opportunity of entering into the consideration of them in a few days when discussing the finances of India, with which they were connected. He agreed with Mr. Hadfield as to the possibility and the national importance of greatly increasing the supply of cotton. In the present financial difficulties of India, the Government, though unable to continue the expenditure for public works upon the scale of past years, were convinced of the expediency of pressing forward works of a reproductive character.

The Government was bound to do everything in their power to promote the growth of cotton in India, as well as to facilitate the communication between different parts of that country. Even in the present financial position of India, which he need not tell the house was very serious, the expense for public works must not be discontinued, for he believed that if they were to postpone those works until the present deficit became a surplus, the finances would rather be injured than served by the delay. But it was a mistake to suppose that up to the present date little or nothing had been done in furtherance of public works in India, but the fact was that for a considerable number of years two millions annually had been appropriated to the purpose. Perhaps one half of the works constructed for the money might be held to have been of a reproductive character. The amount had been diminished during the last two years (those of the mutiny), but while the amount for the previous two years had been four millions, the sum applied to public works during the last two years had not been less than three millions. At present they were in this unfavourable position with respect to the money applicable to public works, that the capital for 5,000 miles of railways had been guaranteed, while not more than 500 miles had yet been completed, or were making any return, but he was confident that when the whole had been completed, the traffic would be so enormous as to make an ample return. He should be prepared ten days hence to enter in detail into the question, but at present he could assure the house that there was no one point in Indian administration to which the members of the present Government attached so much importance

as the encouragement of public works of a reproductive character. The house was aware that thirty-seven millions of railway and other capital had been guaranteed. The Government felt that in the present state of the money market it would not be expedient to increase the number of these guarantees, and that it would be better to have the works in progress completed than to encourage the commencement of new works.

Mr. BRIGHT admitted the necessity for establishing railways and roads in India, but he could conceive a case in which these works, however extensive, might be of little use. In Ireland the roads were probably better than in any part of her Majesty's dominions, and still he believed that these facilities had not assisted much in the development of the resources of the land, and the reason was that the tenure of land in that country remained in an unsatisfactory state. (Hear, hear.) The same grievance existed in India, and he believed that if something were not done in that country, especially in Madras, with the view of improving the tenure of land, and giving greater security to the landowner and the cultivator, the natural products would not speedily become available for the manufacturers of this country. He gathered from newspapers and private letters, that the Government of Madras had been following the steps of that of Bombay in a manner which, in his opinion, was little less than official insanity. The Government of Madras had issued a commission called the Enan commission, for the purpose of investigating titles to land some of which were 100 years old. The commission in Bombay had produced the worst results, and this commission would certainly do the same. He understood that it was intended to examine into titles which had existed half a century, a course which, if adopted here, would raise a revolution. The noble lord had made an excellent appointment to the Government of Madras, but all would be of no avail if security were not given to the owner and occupier of land. If this commission were persevered in, the noble lord would be responsible for the consequences. He did not make these observations for the purpose of throwing difficulties in the way of the noble lord, but he trusted he would rely on his own strong sense, and not let officialism and red-tapeism overrule him in matters of this nature, or induce him to act with respect to land as no one would be permitted to act in this country. What he should recommend would be a commission to inquire generally into the tenure of land in India.

Lord STANLEY said that Sir Charles Trevelyan had requested Lord Harris to suspend the operations of the Madras commission. The object of that commission was rather to give new titles than to vitiate the old ones.

Colonel SYKES denied that the "old Indians" supported the land commission. There were no less than 100 different tenures of land in India, and it would take any commission years to carry out such an inquiry as had been suggested. There was no difficulty in obtaining cotton, or any other production, in any quantity, in India, if it was made worth the while of the producer to produce it.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE recommended merchants in this country to send their agents into the interior of India, who could purchase any amount of cotton there they pleased.

After a few words from Mr. J. EWART, the report was agreed to.

THE REFORM BILL.

On Monday night Mr. T. Duncombe having inquired when the Government intended to introduce their promised Reform Bill, Mr. DISRAELI stated that after the important and urgent subjects of which the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State for India had given notice were duly disposed of, the Reform Bill would be brought forward immediately. He trusted that, as Easter fell late this year, there might be time afforded not only for a first, but a second reading, if not for some progress with the discussions in committee before the Easter recess.

In reply to Mr. Bright Mr. DISRAELI said it was not in his power to name precisely the day when the bill would be introduced, but he should give fair notice; and would take care that there was ample opportunity for consideration before the introduction and the second reading. (Cheers.)

REGIMENTAL CHAPLAINS IN INDIA.

In reply to a question from Mr. Kinnaird, Lord STANLEY said that up to September, 1857, the permanent strength of the establishment of chaplains of the Church of England was—in Bengal 68, Madras 35, and Bombay 26, making 129 in all. Since that time they had been increased from 68 to 80 in Bengal, from 35 to 40 in Madras, and from 26 to 30 in Bombay, making 150 in all, or an increase of 21. The whole of that increase had taken place within the last 12 months. In addition, 10 supernumerary chaplains had now been sent out to meet the urgent wants of the troops, who were not placed on the permanent establishment, but would be absorbed into it. There had also been an increase of Presbyterian chaplains from 6 to 13.

THE CASE OF PAUL AND STRAHAN.

Mr. H. SHERIDAN inquired whether the Home Secretary intended to recommend the release of Sir J. D. Paul and Mr. Strahan from further imprisonment, on the ground that they had already been punished to the extent demanded by the law?

The HOME SECRETARY observed that since the two convicts in question received their sentence a new act had been passed, by which the term of imprisonment assigned to crimes such as they had committed had been reduced to three years. There was, however, no precedent for remitting penalties once awarded under the existing law in consequence of subsequent modifications. He saw some incon-

venience in now taking a step which must practically result in establishing such a rule.

THE STATE SERVICES IN THE PRAYER BOOK.

Mr. WALPOLE moved the second reading of the Occasional Forms of Prayer Bill, the object of which is to repeal so much of certain Acts as authorise and require the use of the special services in the Prayer Book which the Queen by warrant had already ordered to be discontinued.

Mr. HADFIELD said the bill did not go far enough. The Government ought, without further delay, to reform the Book of Common Prayer, and put an end to those differences on religious doctrine and discipline which caused so much division in the Church of England. He asked why should the clergy of the Established Church be precluded from preaching in dissenting places of worship; and why, on the other hand, should eminent dissenting ministers be precluded from preaching in pulpits of the Church of England? He moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day week.

Mr. NEWDEGATE supported the amendment. The bill had only that morning been placed in their hands.

Mr. ROXBURGH hoped the house would not require seven days to do an act of absolute common sense. (Hear, hear.) Were they to stop now to discuss the propriety of abolishing such services as those for the execution of Charles I. and the commemoration of the Gunpowder Plot of Guido Fawkes? The question did not require a delay of seven minutes, much less seven days. (Hear, hear.) He could not understand at all what his hon. friend and colleague (Mr. Hadfield) meant. (Laughter.) The matters he had referred to concerned only those who were members of the Church of England, but his hon. friend always prided himself on being a Dissenter. (Hear, hear.) If the Church of England chose to preach twenty-four hours every day it could be nothing to him. (Laughter.)

Mr. WALPOLE explained that the special services had been established and continued by Royal warrant under the sign manual. By the same authority they were now abolished. All that the present bill did was to affirm what both Houses of Parliament and the Crown had agreed to, and to remove certain statutory obligations connected with these services.

Mr. HADFIELD withdrew his amendment; and the bill was read a second time; to go into committee on Friday.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

Mr. DILLWYN moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law respecting endowed schools. He would not go into the details of the measure, as it did not differ essentially from the bill of last session.

Mr. WALPOLE would not oppose the introduction of the measure, but the Government would not be bound to support the bill in all its clauses.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws concerning superannuations and other allowances to persons having held civil offices in the public service, observing that it was almost identical with the bill of last year, its object being to embody the recommendations of a Royal Commission and a Select Committee of that House. He explained the leading provisions of the measure, and the amendments engrafted upon the former bill.

After some cursory remarks by Mr. Wilson, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Collier, and other members, and further explanations by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, leave was given to introduce the bill.

IRISH BILLS.

Mr. WHITESIDE obtained leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of Manor Courts and the better recovery of small debts in Ireland.

Mr. WHITESIDE also obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the sale and transfer of land, by simplifying and consolidating the law relating to judgments, and by providing for the protection of purchasers against Crown debts in Ireland, stating the reasons for introducing the measure, arising from the present embarrassing state of the law, and the evils it created.

Mr. WHITESIDE likewise obtained leave to introduce a bill for the abolition of Receivers under the High Court of Chancery in Ireland in certain cases, and for giving further facility to the sale of Encumbered Estates.

Lord NAAS obtained leave to bring in a bill for the Regulation of Markets in Ireland, which, he said, greatly resembled the bill of last year, except that it did not deal with fairs.

Lord NAAS obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Lunatic Poor in Ireland, the main object of which, he stated, was in conformity with the recommendations of a commission, to substitute local authority in the management of the asylums for central and governmental authority, and he described the machinery by which this system of management would be carried out.

Mr. HARDY obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better management of highways in England.

Sir R. FERGUSON obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate internal communication in Ireland by means of tramroads or tramways.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES OF MOTION.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, leave to bring in several bills to consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the criminal laws of England and Ireland, and to apply the same statutes to both countries. Mr. Secretary WALPOLE, leave to bring in a bill to regulate the keeping and sale of poisons, and on the 11th of February, measure for the amendment of the Acts relating to

the Ecclesiastical Commission. On the 14th, two bills to amend the laws relating to lunatics confined in county and private asylums, and on the 18th he should call attention to a Church-rate bill, and on the same evening also a bill for the better regulation of beer-houses, and the prevention of disorderly assemblages therein. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, on Friday, the 11th inst., a bill to simplify titles to landed estates, and also a bill to establish a registry of landed estates.

INDEPENDENT NOTICES OF MOTION.—Lord BURY, a bill to amend the law relating to the marriage with a deceased wife's sister; Mr. TITE, a bill to amend the law of lunacy; Mr. LOCKE KING, a bill to alter the law in regard to succession to real estate; Mr. WARREN, of resolutions relating to education and religion in India; Lord J. RUSSELL, on Tuesday, 15th inst., a bill to amend the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency. Lord CAMPBELL has laid on the table two bills—one for rendering the unanimity of juries in civil cases unnecessary; the other for preventing vexatious indictments for perjury. The bills were read a first time, and ordered for second reading on Friday next.

New writs have been issued for Banbury, in room of Mr. Tancred who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; for Galway, in the room of Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq.; and for the University of Oxford, in the room of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, who has accepted office as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

The following new members took the oaths and their seats:—Lord W. Graham, for Herefordshire; Mr. Bazley, for Manchester; Mr. Kekewich, for South Devon; Major Morgan, for Brecknockshire; Mr. Egerton, for Cheshire; Mr. Monson, for Reigate; Mr. Onslow, for Guildford.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

On Saturday afternoon a public meeting, called by the Lord Mayor, was held in the Guildhall, for the purpose of considering the question of Parliamentary Reform. The great hall was well filled, and many were present, both on the platform and in the body of the building, who had gone there to watch the attitude of the people on this question. The Lord Mayor took the chair. Mr. Ernest Jones proposed the following resolution:—

That in the opinion of the meeting no extension of the franchise can be considered satisfactory that does not secure a just share of political power to all classes of the City.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Jones said Mr. Bright, by his Reform Bill, proposed to increase the number of electors from 900,000 the present number, to 2,250,000. But the number of male adults in this country was 6,250,000. He was not ashamed to stand forward and say that he advocated the enfranchisement of the larger part of the 4,000,000. Mr. Taylor seconded the resolution, which was declared to be unanimously carried. After a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, the meeting dispersed.

A highly enthusiastic and well attended meeting was held at Dorking, on Thursday evening. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Philips, woolstapler. Mr. Charles Rose, in a brief speech, moved the first resolution in favour of thorough reform. Dr. Epps seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. E. S. Pryce, secretary to the Parliamentary Reform Committee, and carried *nem. con.* Several other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, a reform association was formed, and a petition to Parliament embodying the resolution was adopted.

An extraordinary discussion took place in the Rochdale Town Council on Friday. Mr. Alderman Healey moved the adoption of a petition to Parliament in favour of a Radical measure of Reform. The Tories on the Council strongly objected to the question being mooted at all, and ultimately an amendment was moved declaring that discussion was "inexpedient until the proposed measures of Reform had been submitted to Parliament and the country." This amendment having been defeated by an overwhelming majority, another was proposed of a very ridiculous character, but the original motion was carried by a majority of 21 against 2.

The Northern Reform Union continues actively to agitate in favour of a Radical measure of Reform, and has called forth a very marked expression of public opinion in its favour in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. During the past three weeks deputations from the council of the union have addressed upwards of twenty public meetings in various towns in the two counties, and at none of them has the slightest opposition been manifested. In connexion with the union, petitions praying for manhood suffrage and the ballot have been extensively signed in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Gateshead, Sunderland, Blyth, Middlesbrough, Stockton, Hartlepool, Darlington, North Shields, South Shields, Hexham, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Alnwick, &c. In Newcastle nearly 8,000 persons, and in Gateshead 3,000 persons have signed the petitions, and the other towns in equal proportions according to the population, amounting in the aggregate to between 30,000 and 40,000 signatures.

A meeting in favour of Reform was held at the Llechryd British School-room, Cardiganshire, on February 1st.

Gravesend has put in its claim to become a Parliamentary borough, and a very crowded town's meeting was held last Wednesday to promote that object.

At Edinburgh a public meeting has declared in favour of a measure of Reform "based on the principles explained by Mr. Bright, and embodied in the schedules published by him." Bailie Russell occu-

pled the chair. Mr. Duncan M'Laren (Mr. Bright's brother-in-law), Mr. Caird, M.P., and Mr. William Tait, were the principal speakers. Mr. Caird made a good speech, full of statistics, in defence and illustration of Mr. Bright's views and schedules. He spoke as a tenant farmer, and advocated the interests of farmers which he distinguished from the interests of the landowners. Mr. Caird, in the course of his speech, promised to bring in a bill to reform the municipal institutions of Scotland.

Mr. Byng, the member for Middlesex, addressed his old constituents at Tavistock on Tuesday. As might be expected from his family connexions, he took up the cudgels in defence of the aristocracy, contending that they were no worse than the other classes of the community. He was not very explicit on the Reform question, but it may be inferred that he was not disinclined to a pretty impartial redistribution of seats.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Salisbury, M.P. for Chester, gave an entertainment, in the nature of a *soirée*, at the Music Hall, Chester, to about 1,100 electors and their wives. In the course of an address on the occasion, Mr. Salisbury said:—

Mr. Bright would disfranchise a great number of places and give the great bulk of new members to large towns. Now, I ask you whether if we had six, seven, or eight boroughs in this county, sending two members each to Parliament, would it be right that these places should be disfranchised, and the whole of the members given to Liverpool or Manchester? I think not. I think the county constituencies ought to be increased.

Sir Joshua Walsley has written a letter to the newspapers, in which he says, that as Mr. Bright makes the rating franchise dependent upon the payment of the rate, it will be a franchise of "a most restrictive character." Sir Joshua hopes the Liberal members will introduce the clause proposed by Lord John Russell, in his last Reform Bill, to make the payment of the rate a simple debt, and not a penal enactment.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The Lord Advocate was returned on Saturday, without opposition, as representative of the county of Linlithgow, in the place of Mr. Dundas, appointed to the governorship of Prince Edward's Island. The right hon. gentleman said that, while in favour of a measure of real reform, he was opposed to anything that should put our noble constitution in danger.

Sir Wm. Codrington has intimated that his acceptance of a foreign command (Malta or Gibraltar) will vacate his seat for Greenwich in April. Sir R. W. Carden, M.P. for Gloucester, and Mr. Adair, M.P. for Ipswich, have addressed their constituents on Reform and other current topics. Mr. Angerstein has come forward as a candidate in the Liberal interest. He is in favour of a 5*l.* suffrage. At a meeting on Monday Mr. Jackson moved a resolution in his support, which was seconded by Mr. G. W. Bennett, and carried by a large majority.

It is believed the election for East Worcestershire will not take place, at least for the next ten days or a fortnight, as before the seat can be formally declared vacant certain forms will have to be gone through to entitle the present Lord Northwick to take his seat in the House of Lords. Mr. Pakington has been ill, but is said to be recovering. Mr. Calthorpe is supported by Lord Ward and others of the local aristocracy. The contest is expected to be a severe one.

The general committee of the West Riding Registration Association met in Leeds Stock Exchange on Wednesday, Mr. Edward Baines in the chair. Sir John Ramsden, as a candidate for the representation of the Riding, was supported by all present, except the Bradford delegates, who recommended Mr. Cobden. On being overruled, they left the meeting. A deputation saw Sir John Ramsden on the same evening, and ascertained that he would stand. There is not likely to be any contest. In his address Sir John says:—

If, honoured by the choice of my native county, I am returned to the House of Commons as the Representative of the most important Constituency of the Empire, it will be my duty to labour yet more earnestly to give full effect to those great principles of Civil and Religious Liberty, of Commercial Freedom, and Political Progress, of which I have ever been the humble but sincere supporter.

The all-important question of Parliamentary Reform will immediately be brought before the House of Commons, and I shall come to the consideration of any measures that may be proposed with the strong conviction of the many anomalies to be rectified, and abuses to be removed,—but no less with a conviction that it is the duty of the Legislature to proceed cautiously in the great work of repairing and strengthening and extending a Representative System under which the people of this country are enjoying a greater amount of freedom and happiness than is to be found under any other Government in the world.

If Sir J. Ramsden should be returned for the West Riding (and of this there is every probability), there will be a vacancy in the representation of Hythe. In anticipation of this vacancy Baron Mayer de Rothschild has issued an address, in which he avows himself to be an advanced Liberal, and in favour of "a full, fair, and free representation of the whole people." Mr. James Wilde, Q.C., has also issued an address supporting Liberal principles, but in more modified language. It is also said that the Hon. W. F. Campbell will be a candidate.

Sir Thomas Redington, candidate for Galway, has withdrawn, on an appeal from the supporters of Mr. Orrell Lever, the Ocean steam-boat proprietor.

The election of Mr. Hamilton's successor for Dublin University will take place on Thursday or Friday. The Attorney-General will, of course, walk over.

Mr. H. S. Waddington, one of the present members for West Suffolk, will retire from the representation of the division at the close of the present Parliament, in consequence of his advancing years; and it is stated that Major Parker will be brought forward by the Conservatives to supply his place, in connexion with Captain Bennet, the other Tory member. The name of Lord Hervey, grandson of the venerable Marquis of Bristol, is also mentioned as a Liberal Conservative candidate. At the last general election Mr. F. M. Wilson appeared as a candidate in the Liberal interest, but did not go to a poll.

It is rumoured that Edmund Gurney, Esq., son of the late Samuel Gurney, Esq., will offer himself as a candidate for the South-Western division of Essex, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament.

PROPERTY-TAX AND POPULATION.

An amended Parliamentary return has just been issued, showing in columns the annual value of all the real property, including railways and canals, rated under Schedule A, for the year ending the 5th of April, 1857, in each county or Parliamentary borough in the United Kingdom; the present number of Parliamentary voters in each; the number of members of Parliament returned by each, and the amount payable for the year ending the 5th of April, 1857. The following is an analysis:—First, as to

COUNTIES OR PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.

	Annual Value of Property, including railways and canals, rated under Schedule A.	Population according to the Census of 1851.	Parliamentary Voters.	Members of Parliament Returned.	Amount payable under Schedule A, calculated at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> in the pound.
England and Wales ..	60,501,167	10,405,930	506,654	150	4,033,869
Scotland ..	8,013,005	1,726,620	50,408	20	534,197
Ireland ..	9,826,095	5,960,100	161,673	64	655,962

FOR THE PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH AND CITIES.

	Annual Value of Property, including railways and canals, rated under Schedule A.	Population according to the Census of 1851.	Parliamentary Voters.	Members of Parliament Returned.	Amount payable under Schedule A, calculated at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> in the pound.
England and Wales ..	42,906,066	7,443,822	435,604	337	2,866,363
Scotland ..	4,560,744	1,186,122	40,668	23	304,668
Ireland ..	2,089,191	878,430	29,373	41	139,250

FOR THE COUNTIES, BOROUGH, AND CITIES OF THE TOTAL, UNITED KINGDOM.

	Annual Value of Property, including railways and canals, rated under Schedule A.	Population according to the Census of 1851.	Parliamentary Voters.	Members of Parliament Returned.	Amount payable under Schedule A, calculated at 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> in the pound.
England and Wales ..	103,407,233	17,849,752	942,258	173	4,338,532

Another amended return of the property assessed to the Income-tax, for the same period, under Schedules B and D, in each county and Parliamentary city or borough in the United Kingdom, gives the following results:—

COUNTIES OR PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.

	Gross Amount of Property Assessed in the Year ending April 5.	B.	D.
England and Wales ..	238,726,860	217,945,638	
Scotland ..	6,809,932	2,316,169	
Ireland ..	2,497,751	1,321,627	

FOR THE PARLIAMENTARY CITIES AND BOROUGH.

	Gross Amount of Property Assessed in the Year ending April 5.	B.	D.
England and Wales ..	23,459,535	255,666,960	
Scotland ..	122,224	8,792,980	
Ireland ..	64,787	3,254,347	

TOTAL FOR THE COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGH.

	Gross Amount of Property Assessed in the Year ending April 5.	B.	D.
Total of United Kingdom	262,186,395	473,612,598	

APPEAL ON THE OPIUM QUESTION.

An earnest appeal has been addressed to the British public on the opium traffic, signed by R. Alexander, Major-General, Madras Army, Blackheath; Robert Alsop, Stoke Newington; Thomas Binns, Tottenham; Francis Close, D.D., Dean of Carlisle; R. N. Fowler, 50, Cornhill, London; Thomas Hodgkin, M.D., Bedford-square; John Eliot Howard, Tottenham; J. Angell James, Birmingham; William Janson, Downhills, Tottenham; Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool; J. C. Miller, D.D., Birmingham; E. Prout, Reigate; Henry Richard, 19, Broad-street; Joseph Sturge, Birmingham; William Tait, Rugby; Arthur Tidman, D.D., Secretary to the London Missionary Society, Finsbury-square.

After setting forth the main facts relative to the growth of opium in India, its importation into China against the wishes of the Chinese Government, the rapid increase in its consumption, and its deadly effects, the appeal thus concludes:—

We wish you to review these acts, that you may repent of your sin and forsake it. Parliament is about to meet. Let those who fear God in England be prepared with their demand upon the Government and the Legislature. That demand must be that the Government shall make no advances, as it has hitherto done, for the growth of poppies, and that the production of opium be restricted to that small quantity necessary for medicinal purposes; that all trade in it, as a poison, cease and determine. Let such trade be forbidden as piracy, as the slave-trade was forbidden by our fathers, and is still forbidden by ourselves. Do not say that such demands are hopeless. The moral sense of England can command anything it asks. Rouse yourselves to the occasion, and difficulties will recede before you as they did in the cause of Africa before Wilberforce, and Clarkson, and Buxton. If you will not be aroused, the iniquity will proceed, and soon, very soon, will be past beyond recall. And as sure as a Divine Providence rules in the affairs of men, it will bring to England, at no distant day, bitter remorse and a heavy retribution.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

(From the Times.)

Happy, then, it is for Europe that the French Ruler should at the last learn the virtue of moderation. The past month has certainly given a lesson to those who thought that a war which promised victory must be gratifying to a military people. The Emperor Napoleon has been grievously misinformed as to the temper of foreign nations and of his own. He thought that Austria had no friends, and he has found that any State, whatever its faults, has the friendship of the whole world when it is unjustifiably attacked. He also thought that, because the fathers of the present race of Frenchmen fought at the unquestioned bidding of a Chief, the same blindness would possess the generation which now lives. A few weeks have sufficed to prove that Frenchmen, Austrians, and Englishmen are friends and allies on one point—the necessity of maintaining treaties and preserving peace. These considerations have been present to the mind of the Emperor. Under their influence he has uttered reassuring words to Europe, which we trust he will corroborate by his deeds. War with Austria or any other Power we find is reprobated not only by French opinion but by the Imperial word. It now remains to heal as soon as possible the wounds which a reckless policy has inflicted.

We do believe that the reluctance of England to engage in such a St. Bartholomew business has had the effect of conjuring away the tempest. The cloud might have been no bigger than a man's hand, but it was approaching with awful rapidity. It needed but that England should have whispered "Havoc!" and the dogs of war would have been slipped from the rival leashes over the Italian plains. Now that the immediate danger seems to have blown over, we can afford to declare that, in the judgment of impartial men, Austria must bear her share of blame in bringing this great disquiet on Europe. We repeat what we have asserted over and over again, as energetically as we could during the last six weeks, that not even all the misgovernment and oppression of Austria in the Italian Peninsula could justify Louis Napoleon in bringing upon the human race those calamities with which, but yesterday, we were threatened. It is, however, true enough, that even in her own Italian provinces the rule of Austria is harsh and tyrannical in the extreme. It is true that the misgovernment of the Pontifical States would be amended in a month's time but for her armed support. It is true that the tyranny exercised by the King of Naples over his wretched subjects would be modified but for the certainty of her interposition. Of all these crimes of oppression and misrule throughout Italy the Austrian rulers have been guilty. It may, then, be readily supposed how false were the motives and how terrible would have been the consequences of the interference contemplated by Louis Napoleon, when the mere conjecture of his project could at once convert three-fourths of the Liberals throughout Europe into sorrowful partisans of Austrian misrule.

(From the Daily News.)

Louis Napoleon comes out as the great "injured party" of Europe, the victim of calumny, distrust, and misunderstanding. This is the reverse of the medal; on the other side is the majestic front of the Arbitrator of peace and war. Have the debates of the free Parliament of England cooled the generous ardour of the liberator of Italy? Has the Bourse, the only forum of free discussion in Imperial France—not, we would hope, "that infamous region where vulgar interests are debated," above which the Imperial Eagle (no longer tame) soars into the empyrean of "Posterity," has the Bourse, we sorrowfully ask, damped the enthusiasm of a maligned and misrepresented lover of liberty—beyond the Alps? Is absolute power condemned to pay the penalty of isolation and abandonment when purchased friends fall off, and the worshippers of success stand coldly aloof? Is there a Nemesis, not a fatality, in this conspiracy of indifference and repulsion; in this silence and suppression of public speech; in this mute and sullen apathy around a throne, when noble names and lofty principles are invoked by a man to whom liberty was once the ladder of ambition, and honour the footstool of usurpation? When the commander of the gendarmerie reported to his master that the feeling of the population in the departments was all for peace, and that even in Alsace the fear of an invasion was stronger than the appetite for glory, the Emperor is reported to have exclaimed bitterly, "Frenchmen are no longer what they were." Seven years of Imperialism was summed up in these few words. The crowned conspirator upon whose fiat all Europe, and England herself, had been content to wait, deprecates the periodical fits of discouragement that seize a nation disenchanted and disabused by revolutions, exhausted rather than subdued. The man who holds the peace of Europe in the hollow of his hand, and who is popularly supposed to be more sentimental than scrupulous by nature and by habit, is surprised at so much distrust and so much alarm, when an Empire of the Might and of the Sword is at once vociferating "Peace," and amassing the deadliest implements of war. He recalls the "moderation" of which he has "given so many proofs," and reminds us of "the power of France." Is it not because the power of France is committed to hands which may be moderate to-day and violent to-morrow, as occasion or caprice may dictate, that the "doubts" of Europe respond to the dumb "distrust" of France herself?

THE JAMAICA IMMIGRATION SCHEME.

The following petition has been presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Duncombe:—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED,

The petition of the undersigned, an elector of the borough of Finsbury,

Humbly sheweth,

That your petitioner has observed with the greatest regret that the Assembly in Jamaica have passed an act, by which it is proposed to introduce into Jamaica immigrants, who, it is supposed, will labour at prices less than those paid to or demanded by the native population.

Your petitioner is convinced that the native population is sufficiently numerous and willing to supply all the labour that is required, provided the proper reward is offered and paid as it ought to be regularly to those who give them labour.

Your petitioner further finds, that these very labourers will be called upon to pay the taxes, at least in part, connected with the introduction of these immigrants, and will thus be forced to pay for the very means intended to lessen the reward for their labour, and thus to take away from them the means of defraying the expenses which will thus be thrown on them.

Your petitioner believes, that the pride and the insolence of many of the proprietors or attorneys of estates, engendered by the former state of slavery, constitute one great cause of the refusal on the part of these proprietors to give the native population a proper reward for their labour.

Your petitioner calls the attention of your Honourable House to the fact, that the people of Great Britain have paid twenty millions of money for the abolition of slavery, and that it is highly unjust, that the money, paid to realise so great an end, should be virtually set aside by a hastily passed Immigration Act.

Your petitioner therefore prays your Honourable House to take steps to prevent her Majesty's Ministers recommending her most gracious Majesty to give her assent to the act referred to.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

JOHN EPPS.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen returned from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, and in the afternoon held a Privy Council there; when the Sheriffs for the English and Welsh counties were appointed, and the Speech of her Majesty, to be delivered at the opening of Parliament, was agreed upon. A proclamation was ordered to be issued, warning persons from trading with Japan until the ratification of the treaty. Mr. John Inglis, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, was sworn in and took his seat at the board. Afterwards her Majesty held a Court. The Duke of Montrose had an audience. Sir Henry Storks kissed hands on his appointment as Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. The Honourable Charles Augustus Murray had audience and presented a letter to the Queen from the Shah of Persia. Mr. Joseph Arnould kissed hands on his appointment as Puisne Judge at Bombay. The Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, General Peel, and Lord Stanley, had audiences of the Queen. On Thursday the Queen proceeded to Westminster Palace in state, and opened Parliament, returning to Windsor in the evening. The return of the Court to town is not, it is said, to take place before the 12th of the present month, and may be delayed to the 15th, nor is it expected that any notices for levees will appear until after the return of her Majesty to London. It is understood that there will be two, if not three, levees before Easter.

On Saturday the Queen received the gratifying intelligence that the recovery of the Princess Frederick William was so far advanced that no more bulletins will be issued.

The *Court Journal* says:—"To compensate in some measure for the disappointment felt by Prince and Princess Frederick William at the absence of the Queen and Prince Consort at the christening of their infant son, we believe her Majesty has intimated the probability of her paying them a visit in the autumn, for the purpose of seeing her young grandson."

The usual official dinners were given on Wednesday. The Earl of Derby collected a goodly number of Peers, holders of office and supporters of his Government, at his house in Downing-street. Mr. Disraeli called around him a company almost exclusively composed of Ministers; the mover and seconder of the Address in the House of Commons being the exceptions. Lord Palmerston and Earl Granville, as leaders of the Opposition, also entertained a number of their friends and supporters.

The Queen has appointed Sir John Young, late Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, a Knight-Commander of the Bath.

The *Times* announces that in addition to an increase in the Bengal establishment of from seventy-four to eighty chaplains, ten more are to be sent out at once, who will at first rank as supernumeraries.

The West Riding of Yorkshire Reform Association have sent an address of condolence on the loss of his father, and on his retirement from the representation of the West Riding, to the Earl of Ripon.

The office of Surgeon-Oculist to her Majesty's household has become vacant by the death of Mr. Henry Alexander.

We hear that Mazzini has returned to London, a circumstance proving more conclusively than any other that the Italian republicans do not think the

present a suitable time for a general rising in the Peninsula.—*Leeds Mercury*.

Mr. Charles Phillips, one of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Court, died yesterday night week. The learned judge was struck with apoplexy on Monday, immediately after quitting the bench, and he never afterwards rallied or spoke.

We are glad to find that the committee of the Orphan Working School are in a position to ask for plans for the enlargement of their building at Haverstock-hill, to adapt it for 400 children.

BANBURY ELECTION.

BANBURY, Tuesday.

This morning witnessed the first step towards relieving the Banbury people from the state of electoral suspense in which they have been placed for the last three months. Three candidates have been put in nomination—the fourth, Mr. Serjeant Pigot having yesterday, in accordance with general expectation, withdrawn from the contest.

The hustings were erected in front of the old Town Hall, where the assembled crowd had to endure a bitingly cold atmosphere, during the hour which the proceedings occupied. The non-electors came out in great force, and all the boy-population of Banbury appeared to be mustered on the occasion. There was the usual amount of noise, but neither violence nor ill-temper.

The MAYOR (after the reading of the writ, and other formalities) delivered a neat and energetic address, in which he described the characteristics of the representative system, and hoped that, in the language of the writ, "a discreet burgess" would be chosen, and one who would be the right man in the right place. He referred in eulogistic terms to the late member, Mr. Tancred, who, he was sure, would have their sympathy in his retirement and feebleness. Referring to the coldness of the weather, he suggested the desirableness of brevity. Some of them were not very hardy—a laugh—and he hoped (glancing at Mr. Samuelson, who is an iron founder) that the addresses would have some of the characteristics of the condensing engine.

Mr. WM. CUBITT then proposed that they should elect Edward Miall—a tried man, and one whose consistent political conduct for twenty years had been the admiration of the country. At the present crisis, when great measures were about to be considered by Parliament, it was most important that they should be represented by one who could bring political knowledge and experience to bear upon them. (Hear.) Mr. Miall was honoured wherever he was known; for he was regarded as thoroughly honest, and as one who would not be induced to swerve from what he deemed the right course by the frowns, or by the seductions, of men in power. He did not wish to say a word in disparagement of the other candidates, but the gentleman he had the honour to propose was one who possessed peculiar qualifications. (Great cheering.)

Mr. HORACE AUSTIN seconded the nomination. Referring to an exclamation of some one in the crowd, he said that he regarded Mr. Miall's rejection for Rochdale as reflecting honour upon him; for it had been secured as the result of his acting in conjunction with such men as Bright, Gibson, and Layard; who had refused to submit to the dictatorship of Palmerston, and whose conduct had since been endorsed by the country. He hoped that Banbury would follow the example of Birmingham, in reinstating another of that noble band of men. (Cheers.)

Mr. BRYDEN next nominated Mr. Hardy—"We've never heard him speak"—as an independent man, who could devote his time to the duties of a representative. He was connected with land as well as with commerce. ("None the better for that!") He was supported by a party in the town which had not been represented for some time. ("And a't going to be now!") He might be called a Conservative, but he (Mr. Bryden) thought he was more a Liberal.

Mr. KIRBY seconded the proposal, but without making a speech.

Mr. STONE, the proposer of Mr. Samuelson, did not meet with a very friendly reception. That gentleman, he said, was a townsman, and not only a large employer of labour, but conversant with all the public affairs of the town, in which he had taken part. He had also good judgment, and so could represent their views. Banbury had for a quarter of a century been consistently liberal, and their tactics would not be changed now. Mr. Samuelson was for peace, retrenchment, and reform.

Mr. EBENEZER WALL essayed to second the nomination in a speech, which, indeed, he did deliver, in the hearing of the reporters, but of scarcely any one else, though occasionally his shrill treble reached our ear. It seems that he is a dissenter, who was one of the first to urge Mr. Miall to come forward, but who afterwards went over to his customer Samuelson. This appeared to be too much for the mob, who dealt with him accordingly.

No other Candidate being proposed,

Mr. MIALL, who was received with hearty cheering, said that there were some unrealities connected with such proceedings as these; for not only had the candidates to listen to praises all of which they could not conscientiously accept; but, while the show of hands would decide the issue that day, on the next the result would really be arrived at by a different process, and be decided by different parties.

That was an anomaly which he was desiring to correct [at this point a knot of boys in the Samuelson interest commenced pertinaciously hooting, and Mr. Miall, seeing that it was not intended that he should be heard, said that he should be content to adjourn the proceedings until the poll the next day. He then retired, amid vigorous plaudits.]

Mr. HARDY—apparently from curiosity to hear him speak—was for some time patiently heard. He had been asked to come forward by an influential body, and if any gentlemen of the neighbourhood, coming near to their principles, had presented himself, he should not have done so. He should go to Parliament, if sent there, on the most independent principles—as a free man to represent all. He had made many friends, but no enemy. He did not profess to agree with all, but every hour had increased his strength. He thought that, as in the House of Commons members supported the Government, though not approving of all their principles, so they might unite in supporting one who would endeavour to obtain useful measures. If he were too Conservative, they might make his conservatism wholesome and useful, by leavening it with liberalism. (A laugh.) It was madness to go against Reform in these days of progress. He was for gradual and peaceful Reform. He pointed them to the Continent, where constitutions had risen and fallen, ("You'll fall to-morrow"), and bade them not to look only at the blots, but to appreciate the blessings of their own. He wished to represent neither the aristocracy nor democracy, neither the landed nor the commercial interest, but all in harmony.

Mr. SAMUELSON followed, and spoke for a few minutes to the reporters; he having meted out to him the same measure which his supporters had dealt to Mr. Miall.

Then came the show of hands, which was, for Hardy small, but nearly equal for Miall and Samuelson. Mr. Miall's friends, however, being scattered through the crowd, while Mr. Samuelson's men and boys were in a compact body, their numbers might appear to be slightly greater, and the Mayor thinking so, the show of hands was declared to be in his favour, and a poll on behalf of the other two candidates was demanded.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Mayor, and the various parties hied off to their respective committee-rooms, to prepare for the important business of the morrow.

The contest promises to be exceedingly close.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1859.

BANBURY ELECTION.

STATE OF THE POLL.

TEN O'CLOCK.

Hardy	99
Samuelson	94
Miall	92

ONE O'CLOCK.

Hardy	149
Samuelson	149
Miall	116

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE JAMAICA IMMIGRATION SCHEME.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord BROUGHAM wished to know whether the Royal Assent had been given to the Jamaica Immigration Act, which contained some most extraordinary provisions, and had excited the apprehensions of the friends of the negro in this country.

Lord CARNARVON replied that, although it was the intention of his right hon. friend at the head of the Colonial-office to recommend that act for confirmation to her Majesty, there were yet some points connected with it which were, beyond doubt, of a questionable nature in themselves, and which the Colonial Legislature would be instructed to amend.

Lord BROUGHAM pledged himself, when a fitting opportunity arrived, to demonstrate to their lordships that some of the provisions of the Jamaica Bill were at once hostile to the independence and security of the working classes, and tended directly to encourage the slave-trade, not only in Africa, but in the Eastern dominions of the Crown.

Lord GREY could not agree with Lord Brougham in his sweeping denunciation of negro immigration, and thought, though the proceedings of the West India colonists on such a subject should be watched with jealousy, that some system of immigration properly regulated would be productive of great benefit to the colonies, and attended with the happiest results to the emigrants themselves.

Lord BROUGHAM said his objections only applied to this particular bill.

Lord AIRLIE called the attention of the House to the distress to which West India proprietors had been reduced for want of labour. He was glad that the Government had intimated their intention of

agreeing to the bill with amendments, and he hoped that it would be printed and placed in the hands of members of Parliament.

The Bishop of OXFORD suggested whether, instead of presenting the bill at once to her Majesty with all its blemishes, the Government might not take the intermediate course of having the bill printed with the correspondence and laid before their lordships, so that the House might form a judgment on it before it was presented for the Royal assent.

The Earl of CARNARVON had stated that there were blots and blemishes in the bill, which would be referred to the local Legislature for alteration, but he did not mean to imply that every one of those blots and blemishes was really in itself important, when considered in respect to the general operation of the bill. It was no doubt advantageous to the completeness of the measure that they should be remedied, but he did not see any possibility of practical evil resulting from them if not remedied. And even supposing that the colonial Legislature should refuse (though he had no reason to expect it would) to make the alterations, there were complete powers in the hands of the Colonial Minister to enable him to bring it to reason, if he might use that expression.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Lord-Advocate took the oaths and his seat for Linlithgowshire, and Mr. Adams for Boston.

On the motion of Sir W. JOLLIFFE, a new writ was ordered for Enniskillen, in the room of Mr. Whiteside, who has accepted the Stewardship of the Manor of Hempholm.

On the motion of Sir W. G. HAYTER, a new writ was ordered for Greenwich, in the room of Mr. Townsend, who has accepted the Stewardship of the Manor of Northstead.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

In the House of Commons, in reply to an inquiry by Sir H. Willoughby, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the whole of the building in Trafalgar-square would be devoted to the National Gallery. He entered into various details respecting the arrangements for the localisation of the Vernon, Turner, and other collections, until the gallery was prepared for their reception.

EXCHEQUER BILLS.

In answer to Sir G. Lewis, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was true that there had been a funding of Exchequer Bills to the amount of 7,600,000*l.*, under the authority of the Commissioners of Savings Banks—an operation which had been often had recourse to.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Lord BURY moved for leave to bring in a bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister. Mr. B. HOPKES appealed to Lord Bury whether, at this period of the session, when there was so much business before the House, it was desirable to take up its time by pressing a measure of this sort. He entered his protest against the motion. The House having divided, the motion was carried by 155 to 85, and leave was given to introduce the bill.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. W. EWART moved a resolution that on every Tuesday and Thursday (being nights on which Government business does not take precedence) the House do not sit later than twelve o'clock at night. He stated that this arrangement met with the strong approbation of the late Speaker, who thought such a resolution highly expedient. The motion was seconded by Mr. LAURIE. Mr. L. KING opposed the motion; and Mr. WALPOLE thought it would not be any advantage to the conduct of business in the House to close the debates at a particular hour. Lord PALMERSTON likewise considered it inadvisable for the House to bind itself by any self-denying ordinance not absolutely necessary. The motion, upon a division, was negatived by 237 to 23.

CHURCH-RATES.

Sir J. TRELAHNY inquired what course the Government proposed to pursue in regard to the Church-rate Bill, which he had given notice of for that evening.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE said he should not object, on the part of the Government, to the introduction of the hon. gentleman's bill upon the understanding that the second reading should not be moved until after he had had the opportunity of explaining, as he proposed to do on Friday week next, what the nature of the Government measure was.

At a later period of the evening Sir J. TRELAHNY moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish Church-rates.

Mr. GRIFFITH protested against the title of the bill. It ought to be introduced under a neutral title, such as "to amend the law relating to Church-rates;" this would allow the discussion to proceed fairly; but under this title, as "a bill to abolish Church-rates," it would admit but one way of settling the question. He would not offer any impediment now to the introduction of this bill, but only protest against the free judgment of the House being fettered by the title of the bill.

Mr. PIKE asked the hon member for Tavistock to explain the provisions of his bill.

Sir J. TRELAHNY said the bill was precisely of the same character as that which he introduced last session, and he trusted no opposition would be offered to it in this stage, as he had understood from the right hon. the Home Secretary that the Government would consent to its introduction. He desired that the question should be settled; but in order that everybody might have an ample opportunity of making his views heard upon this bill, he would not ask for the second reading until to-morrow (Wednesday) fortnight.

Mr. DRUMMOND remarked that the hon. baronet was desirous the question should be settled, the meaning of which was, that he desired the Church should allow herself to be robbed quietly. It had been openly admitted by the school from which this and similar measures proceeded, that they did not care about Church-rates, but they urged this question as a way of getting at the abolition of tithes. That was what they wanted, and if they did not intend to put the tithes in the landlord's pockets, they intended to put the Church-rate in their own.

Mr. WALPOLE said the discussion upon the bill would take place hereafter, and he (Mr. Walpole) would be ready to state the objections he had to it, on the second reading.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Mr. ALCOCK obtained leave to bring in a bill for the voluntary commutation of church rates.

THE LAW OF SETTLEMENTS.

Mr. S. ESTCOURT moved for a select committee to consider the operation of the Act 9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 66, which enacts that no poor person shall be removable who shall have resided five years in any parish, and of the Acts 10 and 11 Victoria, cap. 110, and 11 and 12 Victoria, cap. 110, which enact that the relief given to such irremovable persons shall be charged upon the common fund of the union. Mr. AYRTON intimated his intention to bring the whole subject before the House, considering the question of the area of rating closely connected with that of settlement. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WALPOLE obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the keeping and sale of poisons. The proposed regulations, he said, were founded upon the provisions of the Arsenic Act, which had, to a certain extent, succeeded.

Mr. W. EWART moved for the re-appointment of the Select Committee on Colonisation and Settlement in India. After a few remarks by Mr. W. Vansittart and Mr. Cheetham, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. COLLINS obtained leave to bring in a bill to assimilate the time of proceeding to election and polling in England, Ireland, and Scotland; to limit the time of proceeding to election during recess; and for vacating seats by bankrupt members of the House of Commons; and for other election purposes.

After some further business, the House adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

"The semi-official *Austrian Correspondence* of yesterday characterises the Emperor Napoleon's speech as peaceful, and states that the alliance of France and England is a guarantee for maintaining treaties. The same article hopes for the speedy solution by diplomatic means of the question respecting the military occupation of the States of the Church, and also for the discontinuance of the warlike preparations in France."

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT ROME.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Rome on Thursday evening *incognito*. The following day the Pope sent his Major-Domo to pay him his respects. Prince Albert of Prussia had left again, after having had several interviews with the Pope.

The official journal contradicts the statement published by some papers that Ferrara has been declared in a state of siege.

A Berlin letter, of the 5th, states that her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Russia, the Queen of Prussia, the Grand Duke of Weimar, and the Princess Charles of Prussia will be the godfathers and godmothers of the infant prince.

A vague and apparently improbable rumour has reached London from the Continent, that the King of Sardinia is about to abdicate in favour of his son. The age of King Victor Emmanuel is only thirty-nine.

It is said the Chancellor of the Exchequer contemplates a change in the sugar duties, that discriminating rates are to be abolished, and a uniform *ad valorem* amount substituted.

According to one rumour, the British Government will propose a loan of three or four millions in Exchequer Bonds or Bills, and another of six or seven millions for India.

We understand that Lieutenant-General Sir W. Codrington, K.C.B., has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar, *vice* Sir J. Ferguson, whose period of service has expired.—*Globe*.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Several of Monday's unsold samples were on offer here, to-day, in very middling condition. The receipts fresh up were limited; yet the demand for most kinds was in a sluggish state, at about stationary prices. Over 8,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand. Good and fine samples realised full currencies. In other kinds, so little was doing that prices were almost nominal. Fine barley was scarce, and in request, at full quotations. Inferior parcels were very dull. We had a dull sale for malt. In prices, however, no change took place. Good sound oats realised full quotations; but other qualities moved off slowly. Beans and peas were tolerably firm. In flour, only a limited business was passing.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	770	1,500	1,610	1,280	1,000
Irish	—	—	—	50	—
Foreign	8,300	900	—	230	300 sack, 70 bala.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums from Dr. E. J. Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury:—

For the poor man expelled from his cottage by Sir E. Kerrison 5 0
For the man fined for refusing to have his child vaccinated 5 0

The Nonconformist.

Wednesday, February 9, 1860.

Summary.

Parliament was opened on Thursday, under circumstances of extraordinary interest. The

critical state of continental affairs, the event that

has recently added to the domestic happiness of

Queen Victoria, and the prospect of exciting dis-

cussions on Parliamentary Reform, made the

inaugural ceremony more real and impressive

than usual. The speech from the Throne, though

necessarily vague in language, gave no assurance

that peace would be maintained, though it indi-

cated that our Government had taken up an entirely

neutral position in respect to the differences be-

tween France and Austria, and are using their

utmost efforts to promote an amicable settle-

ment. Peace with China, the opening of Japan to

British enterprise, a commercial treaty with Russia,

the acquisition of Royal authority in India,

and the probable early operation of the French

scheme of African immigration were subjects

of sufficient weight for general interest and variety

to the Royal speech.

These topics were generally dealt with in the

debate, which ensued in the House of Peers,

where the Address was carried without opposi-

tion. In the Prime Minister's masterly speech

we have elsewhere adverted to. Lord Granville,

the leader of the Opposition, who preceded him,

took substantially the same view as to the value

of the French alliance, the absence of any ade-

quate cause for war, and the sentimental grie-

vances of Lombardy. But, with respect to

the Papal dominions, the noble lord, who has

recently returned from Rome, avers that "the

entire lay population are, almost to a man,

hostile to the policy under which they now

live." Lord Brougham also, from his own

personal observation, vouched for the unanimity

of all ranks and classes of Frenchmen in favour of

peace; while Lord Grey interposed a timely

warning against building more ships of war

instead of utilising to the utmost extent the

existing resources of the navy. With the ex-

ception of a few words from Lord Granville

there was a careful avoidance of Parliamentary

Reform by all the speakers on the address,

including the Prime Minister himself. Their

lordships have no desire to anticipate coming

trouble. The Jamaica Immigration Bill, which now

awaits Her Majesty's assent, has already twice

occupied their lordships' attention. On Friday

Lord Brougham presented a petition from in-

habitants of that island, alleging that the

measure had been passed in an hurried manner,

that they had been prevented from offering any

effective opposition, and forcibly stating the

grounds on which they object to the act itself.

Last night his lordship elicited from the Under-

Secretary for the Colonies that, though there

were "blots and blemishes" in the Bill, which

the colonial legislature would be called upon to

remove, its main provisions had received the ap-

probation of the Government. Believing with Lord

Brougham that the measure is dangerous, unjust,

and would tend to the detriment of the free negroes,

and give great encouragement to slavery, not

only in Africa, but in the Eastern dominions of

the Crown, we earnestly hope he may be success-

ful in delaying the Royal assent, which once

given, parliamentary remonstrance is useless.

The course proposed by Sir E. Lytton in sanc-

tioning the measure, and then suggesting amend-

ments, is not only unfair, but, as Earl Grey

showed, contrary to the invariable practice of

the Colonial Office. The object is clearly to

forestall the opposition that the bill is likely to

arouse in England. These elating opinions as

to the necessity of such an act only shows the

reasonableness of our correspondent's suggestion

for appointing a competent person to inquire

into the whole subject on the spot.

The speech of the Emperor of the French on

the opening of his Legislative Chamber on

Monday, though containing no pledge that he

will not go to war, is generally regarded as

having improved the prospect of peace. There

is no fear of an immediate outbreak. Neverthe-

less the notes of preparation continue to resound

throughout France, and several regiments have

been ordered from Algeria.

Meanwhile the menace of war appears to be at

length producing its effect at Vienna. Though

we are told that the influence of the Ultramon-

tanists is greater than ever at Court, the organs

of the Government are beginning to talk of real

negotiations for removing foreign troops from the

Papal dominions, and to throw out hints of the

desirableness of a General Congress. The sore-

ness of the Austrian Government is greatly in-

creased at the present moment by the signal blow

given to its influence in the Principalities, by

the election of the Hospodar of Moldavia to be

Hospodar of Wallachia also—a declaration in

favour of the union of the two provinces, which

the Great Powers will find it difficult to ignore.

The opponents of the paper-duty made an im-

posing demonstration last week at Exeter Hall,

under the auspices of Mr. Milner Gibson. The

continuance of the tax is simply a question

of finance. But so long as monstrous propositions

for "the reconstruction of the British Navy" are

submitted by Ministers and entertained by

Parliament, it is hopeless to expect relief from

this or any burdensome impost.

We have more than once called attention to

the activity of Episcopals in carrying Christi-

anity to the homes and haunts of the poor, and

to the earnest labours of the Bishop of London

in this good cause. On Sunday last his lordship

opened the first of a class of humble churches

intended to be established in the very poorest

and most crowded districts of the metropolis.

A large room in a court near Clare-market, tri-

consecrated, but duly fitted up, was the new

temple in which the good Bishop told the

message of the Gospel to the population of the

surrounding "dens," and a reading-desk served

all the purposes of a pulpit. Success to all such

suitable agencies, whether within or outside the

Church of England, for evangelising the masses

of the population.

the swearing in of new members, the delivery of

new writs, and the notices of motions, the ad-

dress in reply to the Queen's Speech was moved

and seconded by Mr. Trefusis and Mr. Beecroft,

representing respectively an agricultural and

manufacturing constituency, in speeches which

dealt with safe topics, and were heard with

patient indifference. The honourable member

for Leeds is a specimen of the class of Liberal

Conservatives whom Lord Palmerston's policy

has been the means of introducing to Parliamen-

tal. His statement that we have "a wise, patient,

and benevolent Executive, anxious by a pruden-

tive policy to lessen the burden of taxation, and

estimating it a nobler work to foster commerce

and expand it, than to make war," is a curious

commentary on the increased naval expenditure

suggested in the Royal Speech; while his covert

allusions to Mr. Bright's Reform scheme and

speeches, however adapted to elicit cheers from

the ministerial benches, are not calculated to

please his manufacturing constituents.

The speech of Lord Palmerston, who rose only

after a long pause, and after the Speaker had put

the address, was the utterance of a cautious

statesman, in no haste to commit himself. His tone

in respect to the probability of a Continental

war, was satisfactory. The noble lord did not

think it to the interest of Austria that she

should possess provinces south of the Alps, but

she held possession of Lombardy by virtue of a

treaty, which ought to be respected and the

violation of which would lead to endless con-

fusion. "The question of war," said his lordship,

is not a light thing. It is easy to begin it, it is

impossible to put limits to war when it is once

commenced. A war between two such great

Powers as Austria and France may begin on the

plains of Lombardy, but where that would end,

and who might be the combatants ultimately in-

involved in the contest, it is beyond our capacity

to predict. Those, therefore, who would encour-

age or commence such a war, of such grounds

would undertake the heaviest responsibility

which perhaps could weigh upon public men."

Such sentiments from the lips of Lord Palmerston

are an index of the unanimous opposition of the

English public to a policy which would disturb

the peace of Europe. With regard to Italy, the

noble lord suggests that the great Powers of

Europe should consider arrangements for the

cessation of the occupation of the Papal States

by Austrian and French troops—an exceptional

state of things not sanctioned by any treaty.

Internal revolution would then have to be

averted by wise reforms. Lord Palmerston in-

terprets the paragraph in the Royal Speech on

the subject of Parliamentary Reform as an in-

formation that Ministers have a Bill ready pre-

pared to be brought in "without the least delay," and he

of course promises to give it his serious and

anxious consideration. His own aversion to

Reform peeps out in his ill-timed allusion to

nations who are ruled by power emanating from

below—"I mean," said he, "from the mob,"

and to his stereotyped eulogy on the institutions

which are "the pride and the glory and the hap-

piness of this country."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who fol-

lowed, gave explanations as to the part taken

by our Government in the difference between

France and Austria, similar in substance, but

more verbose in language than those of his

leader in the House of Lords. He was in-

capable as Lord Derby to give precise information

as to the future policy of the French Emperor,

to whom the application of such phrases as that

of "sagacious Prince," and that "great ruler," are

singularly mistimed. The Government, he says,

has not only striven to maintain peace, but to

urge measures for ameliorating the condition of

Italy. After all, he can give no more satisfac-

tory assurance than that the maintenance of

peace is "not hopeless." Mr. Disraeli an-

nounced, in few words, that Ministers have

prepared a measure for amending the represen-

tation of the people, but that it will not be

brought forward "before the urgent business of

the country is put in a proper frame," and

before the question of national defence is con-

sidered.

Lord John Russell, both in respect to the

Italian question and Parliamentary Reform, took

up a more advanced position than Lord Palmer-

ston. His solution of difficulties in Italy is to

let the Roman people, like the Rouman people,

frame laws for themselves, that no one Power

should occupy Italian States without the assent

of other Powers, and that the forces of France

and Austria should be withdrawn from the

States of the Church and replaced by a small

contingent from all Catholic Governments, as a

mere guard of honour to the Pope. Lord John,

with many sarcastic allusions to the novel task

Ministers had undertaken in dealing with Par-

liamentary Reform, expressed himself in favour

of a large extension of the suffrage. "I think,"

he said, amid the cheers of the House, "that a

vast number of persons are not electors, who are

fully qualified to be so by their intelligence and honesty." The doubts he expressed as to the sincerity of the Government to redeem their pledge, brought up Sir John Pakington, who declared that at no distant day the Ministerial Reform Bill would be produced. Thus terminated the debate on the address.

On the bringing-up of the report on the address on Friday there was an interesting conversation on the development of the resources of India, in which Mr. Hadfield, Lord Stanley, Mr. Bright, and other members took part. The Minister of India reserves a fuller statement relative to the future of our Eastern Empire and its finances until Monday next. The House adjourned at an early hour.

Monday night was devoted to multifarious business. Mr. Duntombe drew from the Chancellor of the Exchequer a more satisfactory declaration than he had made on Friday in reference to Parliamentary Reform. The Government bill will be introduced on a very early day, and though a sufficient interval will be allowed to consider its provisions, Mr. Disraeli hopes it will be read a second time before Easter. Various bills for amending Irish law were brought in by the Attorney-General of the sister island, and Mr. Walpole pushed on his measure for abolishing the state services in the Book of Common Prayer to a second reading.

It will be seen with satisfaction that the friends of religious equality in the House have commenced the session with an exhibition of vigour that promises future success. On Monday Mr. Dillwyn obtained leave to bring in his bill for amending the law respecting endowed schools, the Home Secretary hinting that some of its clauses might not be supported by the Government at a future stage. We have reason to hope that the measure will receive the support of the great bulk of the Liberal party. Last night Sir John Trelawny was allowed to introduce his Church Rate Abolition Bill which is identical with that of last session.

THE OPENING OF THE SESSION

It is not often we indulge in national egotism; but the position taken up by the Government, the Parliament, the press, and the people of England, in the present crisis of European affairs is worthy of a state that leads the van in civilisation and freedom. This country, as the Prime Minister felicitously phrases it, has, in respect to present differences on the continent, "no separate interest to subserve, no revenge to gratify, no rankling ambition to urge her on; and, above all, no secret engagement with any Power whatsoever which would interfere with, fetter, or hamper her free action." It is for such reasons that the meeting of the British Parliament was looked forward to with unexampled interest by European courts and nations, who have agreed to invest it with a moral power which can only be the result of a policy alike disinterested and pacific. The tone of the Royal Speech at the opening of the session and the concurrence of our leading statesmen in both Houses of Parliament in advocating non-intervention, and rebuking the spirit of aggression, come from what quarter it may, will, we are sanguine enough to hope, materially help to frustrate the warlike intentions of the Emperor of the French, and preserve Europe from the calamity of a general war.

The foreign policy of the Government, as sketched in the speech from the Throne, and amplified in the statesmanlike address of Lord Derby in the House of Lords, is truthful and dignified, and in harmony with the feeling of the country. Friendly relations are maintained with all foreign Powers, and it is announced that "to cultivate and confirm those feelings to maintain inviolate the faith of public treaties, and to contribute, as far as their influence can extend, to the preservation of the general peace," are the objects of "unceasing solicitude," on the part of her Majesty's Government. Lord Derby takes a firm stand on the non-intervention principle. In respect to Italy he denies that it would be the interest or the duty of this country to interpose, either for the purpose of maintaining order, or of encouraging the efforts of a struggling people and of overthrowing the existing dynasty; while in general foreign relations he maintains that "we have no sort of right, as we have no sort of interest, in interfering as to the form of that Government and the persons who administer it." But while adhering to these general principles, the Government have used their good offices to preserve peace. With Sardinia they have remonstrated on having taken up a position "inconsistent with interest and duty." From Austria they received "the strongest assurances"—that she will not interfere with her neighbours, but confine herself within her own limits to the obligations of treaties. The Emperor of the French has also declared that so long as Austria confines herself to her own limits, Sardinia must not expect from her

any assistance in an aggressive war. England thus occupies the position of mediator between the Great Powers at present at issue—a position which not only augments her moral influence in Europe, but shows the natural connexion between free institutions and a pacific foreign policy.

Our Government, it appears, have not only endeavoured to avert immediate war, but have made suggestions with a view to avert future hostilities. Besides urging a reform of the Italian Government, they have used their influence to bring about a European Congress to consider means for remedying the anomalous state of things in Italy—such for instance as the new arrangement of the territory of Central Italy. It is plain that Austria will not yield to French menaces; but a proposal for withdrawing armies of occupation from Central Italy, and leaving the Governments of these States to arrange terms with their subjects, could scarcely be resisted by the Court of Vienna if backed up by the moral power of Europe.

Recent experience affords convincing proof that a just and moderate foreign policy is not only the best means of promoting freedom abroad, but of securing material advantages to the nation. If France has given up her immigration schemes on the East Coast of Africa, and is likely to abandon them on the West Coast, it is because of the influence of public opinion in this country. It is England's pacific restraints that have stopped this new slave trade. It is a faith in our good intentions and friendly feelings that has induced our late foe in the Crimea, in a spirit of frank generosity, to offer to us commercial advantages such as we have never before enjoyed.

We could wish that as equally unstinted praise could be given to the domestic as to the foreign policy of the Ministry. As yet their intentions are but partially revealed. We have no doubt that they will produce law reforms as valuable at least as those of any other Government. But on the great question of the session there have already been signs of hesitation.

Parliamentary Reform was totally wanting in the Prime Minister's inaugural speech; and even Mr. Disraeli, while announcing that the Ministerial Bill was prepared, would not promise that it should be introduced "before the urgent business of the country has been put into proper shape." The indignation excited by this vague statement has had its due effect. Mr. Disraeli has found that a Liberal Parliament is not to be contented with delusive promises. The Bill is to be introduced "on a very early day," and the right hon. gentleman now hopes that it may make progress in committee before Easter.

The great blot in the Royal Speech is the strange demand for increased estimates to provide for the reconstruction of the British navy. We are at a loss to understand why we should increase our armaments at a time when our rulers are announcing, with increasing emphasis, a policy of non-intervention, when Lord Derby, Mr. Disraeli, Lord Palmerston, and Lord John Russell, vie with each other in expressions of confidence in Louis Napoleon's good faith, and in the value of the French alliance, and while the Emperor himself proclaims, once again in the face of Europe the value he attaches to cordial relations with ourselves. Why do we want to "reconstruct the British navy," when we have the assurance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that England "has more resources at her command than she has had since the peace of 1815." The introduction of steam power is more than a generation old. Let ministers profit in time from the warning given them in the 17th century.

We have spent upon steamships alone, about 22,000,000 sterling; and we have spent upon iron frigates of those ships about 6,000,000 more. This, be it understood, is entirely exclusive of the armaments of the vessels; nor does it even comprise the cost of useless and wasteful experiments. We mean that the steamships of various burdens now actually rated as belonging to the British Navy and disposable for the public service have cost, for mere construction and machinery alone, some 28,000,000 of money. To put the matter in few words, we believe that the millions upon millions, which year after year have been voted expressly for beam, line of battle ships, steam frigates, steam gunboats, steam docks, steam basins, and steam machinery, would have been enough for the maintenance of a steam navy sufficient to overwhelm all the world if they had been properly applied.

Thus it will ever continue, so long as Parliament consents to vote immense sums to be jobbed away under pretence of providing for national defence.

ITALY AND ITS DEFENDER

Napoleon the Third proclaims to the world a new-born ambition; he would be the Defender of the Nationalities. Three centuries ago, a King of England earned for himself a somewhat analogous title. He was honoured with the style of Defender of the Faith, and he did more than any other monarch to destroy the faith that he defended. This historical analogy, if followed out, would be found to hold good in

several details, but we are content simply to indicate the parallel that the reader may keep in view, while threading his way through the maze of the French Emperor's Italian policy.

The pamphlet which has recently made its appearance in Paris, and which is understood on good grounds to be little less authoritative as a declaration of international policy, than if it had been delivered as a speech from the Imperial throne of France, is a singular mixture of just historical criticism, lofty declaration of great principles, and selfish and ambitious purpose. Italy, argues the writer, is a source of permanent danger to Europe—and a forcible, although necessarily vague, sketch is given of the grave circumstances which have given rise to this dangerous condition. Its aspirations for liberty are repressed—its desire of self-government is kept down—its laws are bad and are badly administered; and only foreign protection keeps it from constant revolution. We have read this language for many years, from other pens than that of the French Emperor, but never with the remarkable limitations which are given to it in this pamphlet. Writing with a single eye to a single purpose, the Emperor sees misgovernment only in the States under the foreign protection of France and Austria; but in the latter he includes the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, whose monarch he pictures as a tool of Austria, and whom he assumes to believe as only too anxious to govern in accordance with the sympathies of his subjects.

From this condition of repressed anarchy two courses are open—the course of the "enthusiastic revolutionists" and the course of "national federation." The former is shown to be visionary and impossible as a means to permanent government—the latter, with the conditions laid down in the pamphlet, both wise and attainable. This condition our readers already foresee—it is the Austrian evacuation of Italy.

Now, if only a list of subjects of France to say a word in defence of what the French Emperor has taken such laudable and elaborate pains to condemn. The Austrian rule in Italy has illustrated all the worst characteristics of despotism. It has been cruel, inhuman, fierce, treacherous, and relentless to a degree that history has scarcely paralleled. No religious martyrdom of the early centuries of the Christian Era was ever worse than the political martyrdom endured in Spielberg. No modern Government was ever so utterly bad and devilish as has been the Government of the Hapsburgs. Any change from it we can imagine to be a change for the better, and we can even fancy that the arbitrary and capricious tyranny of the Frenchman would be gladly welcomed as an exchange for the savage and morose despotism of the Austrian. But there are two sides even to this picture—let us turn the other to our gaze.

The personal motive which has impelled the French Emperor to move in this matter is not attempted to be concealed; it is avowed in the speech delivered at the opening of the French Chambers on Monday last. It is not an ardent wish for Italian independence, nor an unquenchable desire for Italian nationality, but a instinctive dread of despotism, a natural loathing of bad government; it is simply a jealous disagreement with his rival about matters relating to public policy, with which neither of them have any business. Southern and Central Europe will not break two great despotisms; there is neither room nor play for them. Austria, in the eye of her rival, has already proved too much in the Danubian principalities, and therefore France draws close to Sardinia as a menace to Austrian supremacy in Italy.

The motives external to France are, however, avowedly of a different character. To free Italy of foreign rule is a secondary, a great purpose. To retrieve the fallen and unpopular step of the occupation of Rome is a just and mainly resolution. So the Emperor proclaims this to be his aim, and disavows all objects of purely selfish ambition. "I have always," said Napoleon the Great, "had the intention of creating the Italian nationality free and independent," and the intention is repeated by the present ruler of France. "There is no reason," he asserts, "to fear that our generation will see wars recommenced such as those which have cost so much blood," but if wars should be inevitable "it would have no other object, the day when it should become necessary, than to prevent revolutions by means of the legitimate satisfaction given to the requirements of populations, and the protection and guarantee of their nationalities." In the event of this not being accomplished the contingency is thus stated: "We are assured that war is not inevitable, but even probable; yet we are told that the present 'abnormal' condition of Italy cannot continue. It is a trouble to France, a support to Austria, a danger to the Papacy, and, apparently, above all, a check upon the lawful ambition of Piedmont. Therefore it is stated to be absolutely necessary

that means should be found of satisfying the hopes which Piedmont has excited under pain of losing all influence in Italy, and it is boldly declared that "if the *status quo* be prolonged in Piedmont, it is fated to end, as the political result, in war, and as the religious result, in schism." It will be well to keep these words in mind. The pamphleteer says that war is not probable, and the speech-maker, that there is no sufficient motive for believing in it, but the statesman, that the present state of things if long continued is fated to have this terrible result.

Now, are we and the other Powers of Europe to play into the hands of France in this matter? Such is the Emperor's hope and aim. Every Power is studiously and artfully flattered with this view. The English aristocracy, and the Foreign Ministers of the last three Cabinets, are, with this intent, bespattered with praise; Germany is appealed to for its sentiment of nationality; the Pope is worshipped as the incarnation of the Divinity; Sardinia is cozened, with the prospect of greater influence and power; the intrigues of Naples are cast upon Austria; and one by one, every little state of Italy is appealed to, on its weakest side, to give its support to France. Thus, Florence is reminded of the days of the Medici, and Parma, is congratulated on its brave Grand Duchess. Lastly, the Italian people, one and all, are promised a liberal government. France will remove her troops, and then the Pope, in accordance with his "benevolent sympathies," will too gladly accede to a lay representative government of Rome and the States of the Church. Milan is promised complete freedom; Ferdinand of Naples would no doubt be too thankful to be relieved of the compulsion of tyranny. This is the dream to cozen us, but it will fail. We know what is the dream of a prisoner—it is of liberty and home; we know what is the dream of a soldier—it is of peace and repose; and we know what is the dream of a despot—it is of a people's freedom. But it is only a dream—the strange and unnatural imagination of despotism asleep!

The Emperor's speech on Monday gives us assurance of no immediate or extremely wanton disturbance of the peace of Europe; but, on the other hand, we are told that the interest of France is wherever there is a just and civilised cause to promote—words that may mean war to any state. That they mean war to us, however, is the thought only of old women and demented admirals. All that we have to do is to stand aloof from every alliance and arrangement. We desire the independence of Italy perhaps more ardently than its new defender; but we believe that no war of France against Austria is the least likely to secure such a desirable consummation. If it be ever secured it will be by the influence of that public opinion which has coerced the Emperor into his present advocacy of the rights of the nationalities, and which, if left alone, will ultimately secure the liberties of all nations.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

Speech of the Emperor.

On Monday the Emperor of the French opened the Legislative Session with the following speech:—
*Messieurs les Sénateurs,
Messieurs les Députés,*

France has, as you are aware, during the last six years seen her welfare augmented, her riches increase, her internal dissensions die out, her influence restored, and yet there arises at intervals in the midst of the general calm and prosperity a vague anxiety, a hollow agitation, which, without any well-defined cause, possesses itself of certain minds, and shakes public confidence.

I deplore these periodical discouragements without being astonished at them. In a society shattered like ours by so many revolutions time alone can confirm convictions, give renewed vigour to character, and create a political faith.

The anxiety which has just been produced, without the appearance of imminent dangers, may justly cause surprise, for it gives evidence at the same time of too much distrust and of too much alarm. A doubt seems to have arisen, on the one hand, of the moderation of which I have given so many proofs, and, on the other, of the power of France. Happily the great mass of the people is far from sharing such impressions as these. To-day it is my duty again to explain to you afresh what it seems to have forgotten.

What has been constantly my policy? To reassure Europe, and to restore to France her real rank, to cement strictly our alliances with England and to arrange with the Continental Powers of Europe the degree of my friendship, according to the similarity of our views, and to the nature of their proceedings as regards France.

It was thus that on the eve of my third election I made at Bordeaux the declaration, "*L'Empire c'est la paix*," wishing thereby to prove that if the heir of the Emperor Napoleon reascended the throne he would not renew an era of conquests, but would inaugurate a system of peace which could not be disturbed, except for the defence of great national interests.

As to the alliance of France and England, I have employed all my perseverance to consolidate it, and I have

found on the other side of the Channel a fortunate reciprocity of sentiments on the part of the Queen of Great Britain, as well as on the part of statesmen of all opinions. To attain the same end, so useful to the peace of the world, I have on every occasion trampled under foot the irritating remembrances of the past, the attacks of calumny, and even the national prejudices of my country.

This alliance has borne its fruits; not only have we acquired together a lasting glory in the East, but again at the extremity of the world we have just thrown open an immense empire to the progress of civilisation and of the Christian religion.

Since the conclusion of peace, my relations with the Emperor of Russia have assumed the character of the most frank cordiality, because we have been in accord on all points under dispute.

I have equally to congratulate myself on my relations with Prussia, which have never ceased to be animated by mutual goodwill.

The Cabinet of Vienna and mine, on the contrary, I say it with regret, have often found themselves at variance on questions of principle, and a great spirit of conciliation was required to succeed in solving them. Thus, for instance, the reorganisation of the Danubian Principalities could only be effected after numerous difficulties, which have hindered the full satisfaction of their most legitimate desires; and if I were asked what interest France has in those distant countries which the Danube waters, I should reply that the interest of France is everywhere where there is a just and civilising cause to promote.

In this state of things, there is nothing extraordinary that France should draw closer to Piedmont, which had been so devoted during the war, so faithful to our policy during peace. The happy union of my well-beloved cousin Prince Napoleon with the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel is not one of those unusual events for which one must seek some hidden reason, but the natural consequence of the community of interests of the two countries, and of the friendship of the two Sovereigns.

For some time past the state of Italy and her abnormal position, where order cannot be maintained except by foreign troops, has justly disquieted diplomacy. This is, however, not a sufficient motive for believing in war. Let us invoke it with all their hearts, without legitimate reasons; let others, in their exaggerated fears, amuse themselves by showing to France the dangers of a new coalition; I shall remain firm (*inébranlable*) in the path of right and justice, and of the national honour; and my Government will not allow itself either to drift or to fear, because my policy will never be provoking nor pusillanimous. Away, then, with these false alarms, these unjust suspicions, these interested apprehensions! Peace, I hope, will not be disturbed.

Resume, then, calmly the usual course of your labours. I have explained to you frankly the state of our foreign relations, and this explanation corresponds with everything which I have endeavoured to make known during the last two months.

At home as well as abroad you will, I flatter myself, find that my policy has never ceased for one moment to be the same, firm, but conciliatory. Therefore, I reckon with confidence upon your assent, as well as upon the support of the nation which intrusted her fate to me. She knows that my actions will never be guided by personal interest or petty ambition.

He who ascends the steps of a throne supported by the voice and feeling of the people rises up to the discharge of the weightiest of all responsibilities, far above that infamous region where vulgar interests are debated; and the first motives of his actions, as his last judges, are—God, his conscience, and posterity!

An article in the *Presse* of Monday evening expresses entire sympathy with the policy of the Imperial Speech, which it considers firm, but conciliatory.

There was great agitation in the Paris Bourse on Monday. Rentes however closed $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than on Saturday.

THE SEMI-OFFICIAL PAMPHLET ON ITALY.

The pamphlet, entitled, "*L'Empereur Napoleon III. et l'Italie*," which the public press has lately bought up. It is said that several of the points developed are not only inspired by the Emperor, but are actually the work of his own hand, particularly certain passages where the maintenance of the alliance with Great Britain is most insisted upon. The concluding paragraphs, which have been retouched several times, are supposed to be exclusively from the Emperor's hand. After having endeavoured to demonstrate that England is morally engaged and Germany politically interested in a "national solution" of the question of Italy, the writer examines how this question should be characterised with respect to France. Of the position of Rome he observes:—

In a political point of view, the absolutely clerical character of the Government of the Roman States is a *contra-sens*, an active cause of discontent, and, consequently, an element of weakness for the Pope himself, and a permanent danger of revolution.

The second difficulty for the Pope is that which results from the national question. In this point of view his situation is not more defined nor less dangerous. The irritation of the Roman States is still less owing to the absence of legal guarantees and to the clerical administration, than to the antagonism necessarily established between the mission of the head of the Church and that of the Pope as an Italian Prince. The cause of the revolution of 1848 was, above all, the explosion of the national idea. It is from the Vatican that the encouragement as well as the obstacle to the nationality of Italy had to come.

The Pope supported, as sovereign, the cause of independence; as head of the Church, he disapproved the war, and refused to break off with Austria. Placed between a double duty, he was reduced to sacrifice the one to the other. He necessarily sacrificed the political to the spiritual duty. This is the condemnation, not of Pius IX., but of the system; not of the man, but of the situation, since the situation imposes on the man the terrible alternative of immolating the Prince to the Pontiff, or the Pontiff to the Prince.

Finally, A third difficulty, and this not the least serious, is created for the Pope by the absolute impossibility he is in of forming, in actual circumstances, an Italian army. All the attempts made with this object have failed.

Thus, in a word, in what concerns Rome there are three considerable difficulties, which correspond to these urgent necessities, viz.:

1. To reconcile the *régime* of the Church with a legal, political, and regular *régime* in the Roman States.

2. To render the Pope independent of questions of nationality, of war, of armaments, of internal and external defence.

3. To constitute a native army, and to substitute for our occupation the protection of an efficacious and serious Italian force.

This is a threefold necessity, which, under pain of certain and perhaps approaching disturbances, must be satisfied, in the interest of Italy, of religion, and of all the Catholic States.

The concluding and perhaps most important chapter is as follows:—

The treaties which bind governments are the international laws of peoples, and would be only invariable if the world was immovable. If the treaties which are to protect the security of Europe place it in danger, it is because they no longer answer to the necessities or to the wants which dictated them. Political prudence counsels to substitute something else for them. A power which would intrench itself behind treaties in order to resist modifications demanded by general feeling would have, no doubt, for her an acquired right, but she would have against her moral right and universal conscience. If then it be demonstrated that the situation of the Italian States is not only a cause of suffering for the country, but even a cause of uneasiness, and perhaps of revolution in Europe, the letter of treaties would be invoked in vain—it could not hold against the necessity of politics and the interest of European order. What, therefore, is to be done? To appeal to force? May Providence keep such an extremity from us! We must appeal to public opinion. When the true situation of Italy shall be known throughout Europe, and that everybody shall be convinced that there is in the midst of the most enlightened States on the globe, on that land from which civilisation sprang, a focus of disturbance, disorder, and profound perturbation, which might so readily become a focus of light and of noble activity, then public opinion may judge, and perhaps impose itself as the pacific justice of right. We have composed this work in order that public opinion may have the means of pronouncing its judgment. We have no hostility to Austria. The question of Italy is the only difficulty which can exist between her and France.

We respect its situation in Germany, which has nothing to fear from us on the Rhine. The solution of the Italian question would have for result to effect between France and Austria all subject of discussion. These two powers can approach each other by many common interests, and the union of all the great governments of Europe is not too much to prevent future complications. It is in order to combine their views and efforts in a general interest, that we would remove all present difficulties, and resolve one of the most urgent and most considerable questions of the moment.

To govern is to foresee. The best manner of securing peace is to outstrip complications capable of producing war. There are dangers in Italy—we indicate them; on this side there are guarantees to give to fundamental interests—we demand them. There are causes which cannot succumb in the world: this is of the number, because it is neither selfish nor exclusive. It is the cause of the nationality of a living people, of the equilibrium of Europe, and perhaps of the independence of the Papacy, which France has always defended. God would doubtless reserve a noble portion of human glory to those who would support this struggle. Glory does not tempt us: we have had enough of it in the history of the past, as in contemporaneous events, to have no need of it. We, therefore, ardently desire that diplomacy shall do on the eve of a struggle what it should do on the morrow of a victory. Let Europe energetically unite for this cause of justice and of peace! It ought to be with us, because we shall be always with her to defend her honour, her equilibrium, and her security!

Referring to the pamphlet the *Times* correspondent writing on Friday says:—"It was his Imperial Majesty who inspired it, who furnished the materials, supplied arguments, composed several of the passages, and corrected the whole, down to the very last moment of publication. It may, then, in every respect be considered as much an Imperial declaration as if it appeared in the *Moniteur*; indeed, that journal half admits the fact by publishing in its second page a paragraph to this effect:—'There has just appeared at Dent's a pamphlet entitled *Napoleon III. et l'Italie*. Present circumstances invest it with great interest. It will not excite less curiosity than the pamphlet *Napoleon III. et l'Angleterre*.'"

Upwards of 25,000 copies of the pamphlet have been sold in Paris, and another edition is to be published.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

A private telegram from Algiers, dated the 6th of February, mentions a proclamation issued by General M'Mahon, in which he announces that the Division Lenaud has been recalled to France, and concludes with the following words:—"Depart, depart, soldiers; be brave, disciplined, and steadfast."

A private telegram from Algiers, dated the 7th inst., announces that the 23d and 90th Regiments of the Line and 8th Chasseurs were to commence embarking on that day for Marseilles, and the 41st and 56th Regiments were to embark the following week.

The *Toulonnais* states that great activity has prevailed in the Toulon dockyards for some days past; the works were carried on the whole of Sunday week in several of the workshops. A considerable number of boxes for shipping horses had been ordered to be placed on board transports.

It is said that purchases of horses to some extent were concluded during the last few weeks by the

War Department, and, what is more remarkable, in many cases animals of nine years old. This would indicate a pressing necessity and haste. It is also stated that the same department has concluded a contract with a large manufacturing house for the supply of a number of rifles, which are to be made much lighter than those in present use.

The *Gazette de Lyon* announces that General Renault's division, recalled from Africa, is expected at Lyons in about a week, and that a part of it will be quartered in the camp of Sathonay. The recall of an entire division all at once is an event without precedent, and one which certainly cannot be explained by any of the rules which govern the rotation of home and foreign service in the army.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes:—"I called your attention some time since to the fact that upwards of sixty war transports were ordered to be ready at Toulon by March 1. I now hear that five divisions of infantry are under marching orders to be at that port by the same day."

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that the Sardinian Government has sent an order to France for a supply of rifles, to arm some additional Italians about to be raised in Piedmont.

A Paris correspondent of the *Brussels Indépendance* states that a war-song in the Italian language has been composed by Prince Pierre Bonaparte. It is entitled "The People's Hymn, or the Voice of the Corsicans," and is, in fact, a poetic appeal to insurrection in Italy.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND HIS BRIDE.

The public entry of Prince Napoleon and his bride into Paris on Thursday appears to have been marked by great indifference on the part of the people. In the line of the Prince's cortege from the Railway Terminus to the Palace of the Tuileries, nothing could be more indifferent, or even colder, than the demeanour of the crowd. What surprised most people, no cries were heard, and hardly even was the silent courtesy of taking off the hat paid. None of the official shouters in the service of the police appeared to be present; and, if there were any, they certainly did not perform their peculiar duty—they were mute and motionless. The general opinion respecting the bride was that she did not wear the air of "a victim of politics," for she seemed perfectly contented.

Prince Napoleon will, it appears, receive the title of High Admiral, being a little superior to that of Minister, and (more in accordance with the position which the Prince has acquired by his marriage).

The *Press* contradicts the report of the approaching marriage of King Victor Emmanuel with the Grand Duchess Maria Nicolajevna of Russia.

The *Toulonnais*, which appears to have taken local rank as a semi-official journal, thus puts an extinguisher upon the idea of a Congress: "Several journals persist in attributing to the Emperor Napoleon the intention of bringing before a Congress the Italian question and the modifications of the treaty of 1815. We are authorised to declare that these statements are unfounded."

It is said that Marshal Pelissier is to be replaced by M. de Montebello as ambassador in London.

There is a talk of the probable resignation of M. Delangle and the restoration of M. Billault to the Home-office.

I believe the Emperor has decided on a revision of the French tariff, with a view of extending the commercial relations of the empire. His Majesty perhaps believes that free trade principles may be gradually introduced into France to the immense benefit of the million.—Correspondent of the *Morning Post*.

SARDINIA.

PROJECT OF A LOAN.

The ministry presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Friday a project of law for the negotiation of a loan of 50 millions lire (2,000,000*l.*). The ministerial statement of the motives which have dictated this loan, says:—"The extraordinary armaments of Austria in Lombardy, the concentration of its troops on the frontiers, and on the Po and the Ticino, the orders given by Austria to provision many localities near the frontiers, and the recent loan, reveal dispositions on the part of Austria, little tending to peace, and have disquieted public opinion. The ministry expect with confidence that the patriotism of the Chambers will grant the necessary means for the defence of the country and for the safeguard of its honour, its liberty, and its national independence." The loan will be contracted by alienation of the Rentes on the public debt of the state.

Count Cavour has sent a Circular Note to the diplomatic agents abroad explaining the motives for contracting a new loan.

Count Cavour has written to Count Buol a remonstrance against the exclusion of Piedmont from the benefits of the Customs union between Austria and Modena. It appears that in 1851 Austria and Sardinia reciprocally agreed to extend to each other all the benefits of a reduced tariff which they might accord to other states, but that either state might enter into a "Customs union" without infringing this principle. Austria entered into a Customs union with Modena and Parma in 1852. It endured five years. Now Parma has receded, and Austria has continued the union alone with Modena. Count Cavour contends that this is not a complete Customs union—it is an ordinary treaty of commerce.

In this state of things the King's Government consider they are in a position to demand and obtain from the Austrian Government all the facilities and favours which have been granted to the Duchy of Modena by

the convention of the 5th of October. These favours have to be accorded on the instant and gratuitously, as expressed in the 15th article of our treaty of 1851.

This was written in November. For some time no reply was received; but, according to the *Opinione*, Austria has replied in a way favourable to Piedmont, and the Government of Modena has also replied in the same sense to a note of Count Cavour.

Contrary to expectation, Genoa's reception of King Victor Emmanuel and the bridal party was of the warmest and most hearty description. "The Genoese, hitherto slightly inclined to be *Frondeurs*, (says one writer) have forgotten everything, and only think now of those great destinies which they believe are being created to ensure the safety of the nation." In the theatre, mingled with the boisterous hurrahs a thousand times repeated for the King and the Imperial pair, there were heard several times the cries of "Long live Italy," "Long live Italian Independence," "Out with the Austrians."

The *Genoa Gazette* reports as follows the King of Sardinia's reply to the address of the Municipal Body of Genoa:—

I thank you for the spontaneous and affectionate reception which I have received from the Genoese on this occasion. My daughter and Prince Napoleon have been deeply moved by it. It had long been my intention to celebrate that happy family event at Genoa. As I have already said on a former solemn occasion, the political horizon is cloudy. Should any serious difficulties arise, I am certain that Genoa will not yield to any other town in the kingdom in her alacrity to aid the common cause by generous sacrifices.

In Prince Napoleon's reply occurs this passage:—

I assure you that the two nations will in future be united in good or evil fortunes, as the two dynasties have been united to-day. I can also assure you of my personal sympathy with the future of your nation, which I cannot separate from that of France, to which country she is united by sympathy, affection, and glorious remembrances. I feel convinced that the sentiments of the Emperor, my master, do not differ from my own.

It is stated that the financial clauses in the marriage contract are nearly as follows:—"The Princess receives a marriage portion of 500,000 lire and 100,000 lire in jewels. France, on her part, promises to the imperial pair an appanage of 200,000 francs a year, besides 100,000 francs to the Princess as pin-money."

In Tuscany, the feeling of the soldiers is such that it has compelled the rulers to renounce their plan of joining Austria in the event of war, although they comprehend clearly that neutrality will be all but an impossibility.

AUSTRIA.

The Queen's speech produced a very agreeable impression in official circles at Vienna, but the Austrian financial world was unable to decide whether it is conciliatory or the reverse. Austrian statesmen, however, are of opinion that the part of her Majesty's speech which treats of foreign affairs is exactly what it ought to be, "inasmuch as firmness is combined with conciliation." Public opinion is more at ease than previously. The *Times* correspondent says:—

As the remarks of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell on the state of affairs in the domains of the Church have not given offence to this Government, it is to be supposed that it feels and sees the urgent necessity for a change of system at Rome. The Jesuit party which is omnipotent at this Court, will do all in its power to prolong the occupation of the Papal Legations, but the Powers must positively insist on their being evacuated within a given period, as the misrule of the Papal Government will continue as long as the Austrians are at Ancona and Bologna. As has already been said, the French Government has twice offered to retire from Rome and Civita Vecchia if the Austrians will return to Lombardy. My impression is that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.

The *Austrian Gazette* publishes an article, entitled "Peace or War," in which the following passage occurs:—

As long as dishonourable requirements are not made of us, peace is possible, and will be maintained. If they ask us that which right and equity permit us to grant, we shall have peace, but we shall energetically repel any other demand. We shall defend ourselves as we can. We are not without the means—Austria takes her precautions, and only the irrational or evil-disposed can blame her. The tocsin is sounded beyond Tessin; they purchase horses in all directions. Austria replies by prohibiting the exportation of horses towards those frontiers; she ought not to increase the resources of her enemy nor enfeeble her forces. We are standing in serried ranks, waiting events. If they leave us alone we shall remain in our quarters. If they make outrageous propositions to us, we shall reject them. If they attack us, we shall prove that the soldiers of Leipzig and Novara are not yet extinct.

This journal is not an official organ.

Prince de Schwarzenberg has established his general quarters at Brescia; Count de Giulay's are at Milan. The Austrian troops, which were distributed between the Adda and the Ticino, have been reunited in large masses at the two extremities, Pavia and Plaisance.

According to the *Opinione* the pupils of the Alexander Lyceum, at Milan, had refused to attend the German lecture. The professor made them a speech, in which he said it was quite time that foolish demonstrations of the sort should be discontinued. Winding up a fervent discourse, he exclaimed with energy, "Let all good lads remain with me, and all the bad may go." To his utter astonishment the entire class took him at his word, and rushed off as fast as their legs could carry them.

The following is the correct version of a little incident that occurred lately at Milan, and which illustrates the feeling of both parties there. The chorus in *Norma* of "*Guerra! guerra!*" was en-

thusiastically applauded by the audience at the theatre of La Scala. When there was a lull in the plaudits, the Austrian officers, who generally muster in great force at the theatre, and among whom on that night was Gyulai himself, gave unmistakable signs of their adhesion to the war-like sentiment. "*Si, Signori, Guerra! guerra!*" some of them said, and they loudly applauded in their turn.

The *Official Venice Gazette* of the 26th January announces that, in consequence of orders to that effect, the University of Padua is to be immediately reopened. Students wishing to be readmitted must apply for permission to the provincial delegation of Padua.

NAPLES.

A message received from Bari announces that the King has again fallen ill. His Majesty is suffering from an attack of pleurisy, which had been imperfectly cured. He will return to Caserta. The marriage of the hereditary Prince was celebrated on the 3rd.

It is asserted that a note from the English Government has been received at Naples, containing remonstrances against the insufficiency of the amnesty granted by the Neapolitan Government.

A Turin letter, of Sunday, in the *Press*, asserts that twenty officers in the Royal Navy of Naples have been arrested by King Ferdinand.

The Neapolitan Government, says a letter from Vienna in the *Cologne Gazette*, has drawn up a document in which it explains minutely the situation of Italy. This document, it is said, has been communicated to several Italian governments and to the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna.

PRUSSIA.

The following is an extract from the reply of Prince Frederick William to the congratulations of the Prussian House of Lords on the occasion of the late birth:—

If God shall spare the life of my son, my great object will be to instil into his mind those sentiments which attach me to my country. It is nearly a year, my lords, since I had an opportunity of evincing how deeply I was touched with the gratifying reception which, at the time of my marriage, I met with in all parts of the country. It was that reception which has in so short a time inspired the princess, my consort, who had just left her own land, with love and attachment to her new country, sentiments which the birth of a son now renders such as can never be changed. May God bless our efforts to make our son worthy of the affectionate interest with which he has so soon been greeted!

A letter from Berlin says there will be another grand illumination and a serenade, with torches, when the churchoing of the august Princess takes place.

RUSSIA.

We find the following remarks in the *Invalide Russe* of the 27th ult.:—

The journals devoted to Austria pretend that, in case of need, Prussia and Germany will defend that power, and sing the old song of the defence of the Rhine upon the Po. But Prussia has no motive for mixing herself up in Austro-Italian affairs, and if she rests tranquil, the greater part of Germany will follow her example. These journals assert also that the possession of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is guaranteed to Austria by treaties. These treaties are by no means menaced, but Austria has irritated all Europe by the desire she manifests to violate those treaties every time that her interest prompts. It may cost her dear if she persists in disregarding the representations of the Powers.

According to advices from the Caucasus, an attempt of the Russians to take the town of Glenahilk, on the Circassian coast, by surprise, has failed.

IONIAN ISLANDS.

The following is a translation of the Message of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner to the Most Noble the Legislative Assembly:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—Her Majesty the Protecting Sovereign, having recently thought fit to despatch a Commissioner to the Ionian Islands to examine into their political and administrative system, was pleased to lay her commands upon me to undertake this office and to lay before her Majesty the results.

I found it my duty humbly to submit recommendations to her Majesty on the subject which her Majesty had instructed me to examine.

Her Majesty has decided that a prompt readjustment of the Ionian Constitution would best give effect to her benevolent intention, and would conduce to the well-being of the Ionian people, for the older and the newer parts of that Constitution, belonging to different systems, and not presenting provisions of a nature to establish harmony between them, are more or less in conflict with one another, so that the existing guarantees, whether for popular rights on the one hand, or for the moral influence and vigorous action of the Ionian Government on the other, would admit of improvement.

Her Majesty has thought fit to intrust me with the powers and office of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands for this occasion.

For a purpose so grave, and from its own nature so urgent, the Assembly has been summoned to meet earlier than usual in an extraordinary session.

At the moment of its gathering together I lose no time in informing the Assembly that it is my intention, on the earliest day that shall be found convenient, to lay before it in a speech the principal matters which have appeared to her Majesty to require attention, with a view to the increase of the blessings of good Government in these islands.—I have the honour to be, Mr. President and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

By command of his Excellency,

G. F. BROWN.

Secretary to the Lord High Commissioner.

Corfu, January 26.

We have already reported that the Ionian Parliament, at its first sitting on the 25th of January, proclaimed its desire that the Seven Islands should be incorporated with Greece, and named a committee to consider how best this could be effected. It is also known that Mr. Gladstone pointed out the illegality of such a course, and that the committee consented merely to memorialise the Queen regarding their opinions. We now have the details of what occurred on the 25th. The resolution adopted by the Deputies was in the following form:—

The Assembly of the Seven Islands proclaim that the sole and unanimous will of the Ionian people has been, and is, the union of all the Seven Islands with the kingdom of Greece.

On the proposition of Mr. Dandolo, the Assembly decreed that the Parliament House be illuminated in the evening as the temple of all the Seven Islands.

On Friday, the 27th, a ceremonious *levée* of installation was held by the new Lord High Commissioner at the Palace of St. Michael and St. George. It was more numerously attended than any former one, and the representatives of the Ionian Assembly, who the day before had so conspicuously proclaimed their disloyalty, all hastened to make their salams to his Excellency.

The Parliament assembled at half-past one o'clock, and was met by an official message from the Lord High Commissioner, which was delivered by Sir G. Bowen, the Government Secretary, attended by his Excellency's aides-de-camp, in which the deputies were apprised that he had been informed of the proclamation of the will of the Ionian people to unite with Greece. The Assembly was informed that it exists under the Constitution, and cannot but regulate itself according to its provisions. Then the Assembly is told that it has, "through inadvertence," fallen into another breach of the Constitution, by electing a Committee for the purpose of submitting to the Assembly measures connected with the aforesaid resolution; but if they will only empower the Committee to draw up a petition, memorial, or representation, instead of to take measures, the whole proceeding will be legal, and Mr. Gladstone, who has confidence in their prudence, leaves the matter for their decision. The Assembly adopted the hint, and so, by the joint assistance of the Ionian Deputies and the English Commissioner, an address was duly concocted.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Wallachian National Assembly, in a sitting composed of sixty-four deputies, unanimously elected Alexander Couza, the Hospodar of Moldavia, also as Prince of Wallachia.

According to a despatch in the *Moniteur*, the forms prescribed in electoral matters by the fundamental laws of the country and by the convention of the 19th of August were strictly observed. "The proclamation of the vote was received with demonstrations of joy by the inhabitants. In the evening the whole town was illuminated."

The *Débats* and the *Nord* attach much importance to the above intelligence, inasmuch as the election of one and the same prince for the two principalities is at variance with the convention of the 19th of August. At Bucharest the union of the two principalities is considered as indirectly achieved by the foregoing election.

A letter from Jassy, of the 23rd ult., says:—"Prince Alexander Couza has published a proclamation, in which he promises to govern according to the constitution and the laws, in conformity with the oath which he has taken. The Assembly has granted to the Prince a civil list of 30,000 ducats, and a sum of 15,000 ducats for his expenses of installation."

The solemn entry of Prince Milosch and Prince Michael into Belgrade took place on Sunday amidst the jubilee of the populace. The Senate and the Ministers were not allowed to take part in the solemnities of the reception.

JEDDAH.

A letter from Jeddah states that the execution, already mentioned, of the criminals concerned in the massacre of the Christians in that city took place in the middle of the day, and in the most public manner possible. Their heads were cut off at the foot of the kiosk from which the orders for the massacre were issued. The inhabitants were struck with stupor, and for the most part remained shut up in their houses. The event has produced a considerable sensation among them, and they now feel convinced that neither rank, station, nor riches will henceforth protect those who are led away by their fanaticism to the commission of such crimes.

UNITED STATES.

The proposition to place the sum of 30,000,000 dollars at the disposal of the President to enable him to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba, had been favourably reported upon by the Committees on Foreign Affairs, in both Houses of Congress. The bill proposes to appropriate 30,000,000 dollars to enable the President to conclude with Spain a treaty of amity, and for the settlement of all difficulties with her, including the cession of the Island of Cuba. It also authorises the President, if he shall see fit, to advance this sum before the ratification of any treaty that may be concluded. The reports of the Committees embrace a variety of arguments in support of the project.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* gives a rumour that the Spanish Minister had threatened to demand his passports in the event of the appropriation being made. The general impression was that the bill would pass.

The Senate had thrown out the Pacific Railroad Bill.

A resolution had been offered in the House, contemplating the annexation of the British American provinces, but leave to introduce it was refused.

General Wilson, the Massachusetts Anti-slavery co-labourer of Charles Sumner, in the United States Senate, has been re-elected to office for the six years' term.

The centenary of Burns was celebrated with much enthusiasm in America. At New York the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an eloquent address on the character of Burns, before a large audience, and in the evening a grand banquet took place at the Astor House, presided over by William Cullen Bryant, the poet. At Boston two banquets took place, and were attended by many of the most eminent literary men in America. Celebrations likewise took place at Washington and many other cities.

By an act of the Legislature of Kansas, approved by Governor Medary, the town of Lawrence is henceforth to be the capital of that territory instead of Leocompton.

In Washington a collision had occurred in the street between the Hon. G. Taylor, of the House of Representatives, and Mr. C. C. Walden, late of the New York Custom House, in consequence of a highly offensive remark made by the latter. Blows were exchanged several times before the parties were separated.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dates from Victoria are to December the 18th. There was great suffering at Fraser River from cold. The steamer *Enterprise* left Fort Hope for Langley on the 9th with 125 passengers. She was frozen in on her way down. There being no provisions on board the passengers attempted to go to Fort Langley overland. Snow was falling, and they lost their way, but after three days of inexpressible suffering, during which five or six men were frozen to death, the weather moderated, and the steamer got free from the ice, and went down and took the survivors to Fort Langley. A petition was being circulated at Victoria for the removal of Governor Douglas. Mining had almost entirely ceased at Fraser River.

The trail is reported to be complete, and will be open all the winter. It is said to have been grossly mismanaged. Gold is reported in plentiful supply in the Lillocet country, averaging from 5 dols. to 50 dols. to the hand. Among the miners gold dust was plentiful. Up the river provisions were high and scarce.

HAYTI.

From Port-au-Prince advices at New York were to the 4th ult. The Emperor was moving against the insurgents. He had inspected the army and taken other preliminary measures; but, in a bulletin issued on the 4th, treated the insurrection as a mere temporary riot, not endangering the stability of the empire. A party of insurgents had occupied a position on the river Mont Reins, but on learning the approach of the Emperor they precipitately fled, leaving their ammunition. The Imperial troops then occupied the evacuated position. The army exhibited no signs of disaffection. Souleuvre had issued a proclamation calling his subjects to his aid and announcing his determination to lead the army in person. Gonaives was believed to be in a state of blockade.

FEEJEE ISLANDS.

PROPOSED BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

A letter from Sydney says, "Mr. Pritchard, the British Consul at the Feejee Islands, arrived in Sydney a few days ago in the missionary ship *John Wesley*, with a treaty in his pocket, by which the protectorate of the Feejee Islands is to be ceded to Great Britain on certain conditions, and he proceeds to England by the mail steamer to see if he can secure the ratification of this agreement by her Majesty's Government. Thakomban, the native potentate who thus offers to place his royalty under the guardianship of her Majesty, has been induced to take this course to escape from the pressure of demands made by the Government of the United States. Some American citizens have been killed in Feejee, others have been injured in their property and persons in various encounters. The demands made for indemnity have never been satisfied. The claims, some of which are of old standing, have been assessed by a board of American officers at 45,000 dollars, and in order to escape the payment or the punishment which is threatened for non-payment, the Feejee chief offers to hand over his dominions to the British Government, and leave it with them to make it all right with the authorities at Washington. He proposes to retain his titular sovereignty, but to part with his real power, and to govern only in accordance with the instructions of her Majesty's local representative. To compensate for the 9,000, which her Majesty will have to pay for the honour of being Queen of Feejee, he offers to give 20,000 acres of land in fee simple, with any other plots of land that may be needed for Governmental purposes. Something more than curiosity exists in Sydney to know whether the British Government will favourably consider this offer. The establishment of British power among the islands has been long desired, not only by the missionaries, but the traders, as a protection, not only against foreign aggression, but also against internal disorganisation. The occupation of Feejee would act as a counterpoise against the French influence at Tahiti and New Caledonia, and would break

the line of French posts across the Pacific. And, what would be equally popular in Australia, it would necessitate the maintenance in these waters of one or two more British ships of war. But, perhaps, the very reasons why the colonists would like to see a British establishment in Feejee are those which would most strongly induce her Majesty's Ministers not to take such a course. To multiply its isolated dependencies, except for very good reasons, is not the policy of the Government; still less so to purchase a right of quarrel with the United States. The Feejee Islands, however, would in themselves be a valuable possession. The two principal islands are of considerable area, the lowlands are fertile, and are capable of producing good cotton; the mountains are salubrious; there are several excellent harbours, and a native population estimated roughly at 200,000. But it is not very clear whether Thakomban's title to be chief of the whole group is sound and marketable.

WESTERN AFRICA.

The African mail steamer *Armenian* arrived at Liverpool yesterday. She brings 2,300 ounces of gold, and a large cargo of cotton, palm oil, and African produce generally.

The most important news is, that trade is opened along the coast.

An American frigate captured a slaver named the *Julia Dean* off Cape Coast Castle, and sent her to the United States for condemnation.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegram was received at the India House on Friday, in anticipation of the overland Bombay mail:—

OUDE.—Quiet prevailed on 24th December. Large rebel force on north side Gogra, dwindled down and attached themselves to the Nana and Begum. These, with Bene Madhoo, gone northwards in the *Serai*. Lord Clyde at Nanporah on 24th ultimo, when a large party of rebels, including a prince and a son of Umpeed Allee Shah and some 250 women came into camp. Many men of rank in Begum's camp returned to Lucknow. Forts throughout country being rapidly dismantled, and disarming of people progressing.

CENTRAL INDIA.—Rajpootana, 17th Dec., General Napier defeated and pursued with slaughter for eight miles rebels under Feroze Shah; six elephants and many horses captured. Captain Prettyjohn and ten men wounded.—20th December, Lieutenant Stack, Bombay Cavalry, was attacked between Goonah and Seronge by Feroze Shah's cavalry, numbering 1,500; three Lancers killed, some camels' baggage taken.—December 23rd, Goonah. Troops under Captain Mayne, surprised rebels under Feroze Shah near Jhajpore, in dense jungle; a few killed, rest dispersed, 100 horses, several camels, much clothing captured; no loss on our side. Rebels under Tania Topee advanced on 24th December to attack Pertabghur in three divisions, commanded by Tania, the Rao, and Rahem Allee, were met and repulsed by Neemuch field detachment; one of their leaders killed, name uncertain, two elephants captured; main body retreated towards Banswara. Some rebels from Indore reported near Soosnar on 28th December, had come from Dug, going to Machilpoor; Col. Benson in pursuit—intelligence since received of elephants and property captured by his force. Since then, Tania (from Sir Robert Napier's report of the 30th) passed Goonah on 28th December. Troops under General Napier warned and alert. Latest intelligence from Indore, 2nd January, states that Colonel Benson's column came up with rebels on the Machilpoor boundary, and defeated them with considerable loss. Brigadier Smith's force at Chupera, on 1st January.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, Dec. 22.—Kirwee (?) in Banda district, and former residence of rebels.—Narian Rao Maho Rao attacked by Bundelcund rebels under Raho Govind, and the garrison shut up in palace, but rebels left on 26th, having heard of rapid advance of General Whitlock; on the 29th the General attacked them four miles from Kirwee and completely dispersed them. Three hundred killed; all their guns, elephants, many horses, and cattle, taken.

SUPPLEMENT.

CENTRAL INDIA.—Rebels under Tania Topee were engaged near Pertabghur on 25th December, by British detachment, and repulsed, lost two elephants, retreated eastward, overtaken by Colonel Benson, 17th Lancers, after five days pursuit, at Zeerapoor, beyond Guonal, (?) were routed with much slaughter, and lost six elephants. General Somerset a few days after overtook Tania near Burrad, in Kotah, and again defeated him. General Napier reports Tania making beyond Tonk, towards Jeypoor, to join it, it is said, Feroze Shah. A force detached from Ajmere to Madharajpoora to prevent junction.

NIZAM'S TERRITORY.—A body of Rohillas, 2,000 strong, have plundered Adjuntah. Two regiments Hyderabad cavalry, serving in the valley of the Nerbudda, ordered to Nizam's territory to restore tranquillity. Bombay Presidency quiet.

Bombay Castle, 11th January.

The Calcutta and China mails reached Suez on the 13th ult., with dates from Calcutta to Jan. 9; Madras, 13; Galle, 16; Aden, 25; Hong Kong, December 30. The following is a telegram of the news:—

By a notification, dated Allahabad, the 1st of January, the Punjab is raised into a separate Presidency.

At Calcutta the Oude campaign was considered closed.

The rebels about Kirwee were dispersed by General Whitlock on the 29th December. Rajah Govind and his brother, with about 300 rebels, were slain. All their guns and much cattle were captured.

A telegram from Allahabad, dated the 11th of January, reports from Gwalior that 3,000 of Tania Topee's force had crossed the Chumbul on their way to

Jeypore. Colonel Benson, after a pursuit of 140 miles in five days, defeated Tantia Topce, at Jeypore, inflicting great slaughter.

Calcutta produce was inactive, imports quiet; interest raised 1 per cent. premium; freights slightly improved; exchange, 2s. to 2s. 0½d.; Madras, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1½d.

The Cochinchina allied forces continued to suffer much from sickness.

At Canton matters continued peaceful; manufactured goods were in great demand at high prices. This season's tea crop is scanty. At Hong Kong there was little doing; exchange 4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d. At Shanghai imports were in improved demand; exchange 6s. 7½d. to 6s. 9d. At Foochow there was considerable activity in tea.

Baron Gros was still at Hong Kong.

No intelligence had been received from Lord Elgin.

The ship Alert was totally lost near Chungwa, and the Mazeppa near Donba Island.

The Bombay mail of January 11 has arrived. The following details are taken from the letter in the *Daily News* :—

The operations of the last fortnight, both in Oude and Central India, have been eminently successful. On the 17th December, Lord Clyde arrived in the neighbourhood of Baraith, the headquarters of the Begum and Beni Mahdoo. On the 20th he entered the city, after driving in the enemy's pickets; and on the 21st the Begum sent messengers to Lord Clyde's camp, to sue for terms of surrender. Her object was, however, frustrated by the rebel leaders, and the Commander-in-Chief resolved, in consequence, to evacuate Baraith, and march upon Vanparah. He accordingly, with the headquarters of the army, left Baraith on the 24th December, direct for Vanparah, and passing through that place, which he found evacuated, advanced towards Chundah. At some distance outside Vanparah, he had, on the 26th, a running fight with the rebels, depriving them of six good guns, and making some havoc amongst the men. The only drawback to our success was a painful accident to the Commander-in-Chief, who directed the movements of the army. Whilst riding his favourite charger at full speed over some broken ground, the horse came down, and threw him with great force to the ground, dislocating his shoulder and hurting his face. Medical attendance was immediately forthcoming, and the limb was put back, but his Excellency was unable to ride next day, and has since been carried in a dhoolie. On the 28th the force appeared before Medjidiah, occupied by Beni Mahdoo and several other chiefs. It was a strong fort, on the very borders of the Serai, and mounted with six heavy guns. The enemy were driven out by the artillery, and their six guns taken. The Nana Sahib did not wait at Chundah, to meet the Commander-in-Chief. As soon as he heard that he was approaching Baraith he evacuated Chundah, and took refuge in a jungle-fort, thirty miles to the north-west. The fugitive Sepoys from Oude have been refused an asylum in Nepal, those that ventured across the frontier having been driven back by the forces of Jung Bahadoor. The minor columns in Oude have also met with marked success wherever they engaged the enemy; so that altogether, the neck of the rebellion may be said to be broken.

The ex-King of Delhi has been sent to Rangoon, instead of the Cape of Good Hope, the colonists of South Africa having refused to receive him. He arrived at Rangoon on the 9th December, and is to be sent to Tonghoo, a station 300 miles from Rangoon, in the vicinity of the Karen territory, and declared to be the most desolate and forlorn in British Burmah.

A religious quarrel at Tinnevely has terminated disastrously. On the 22nd December the Brahmans of Tinnevely commenced a riot, by endeavouring to prevent a Christian funeral from passing along the road in front of their sacred edifice. Three companies of Sepoys were called in to restore order, and in doing so they used their fire-arms and killed thirty-nine of the people.

The murderer of Captain Hare was caught at Ashtee, in North Berar, on the 9th December, and brought in to Ellichpoor, where he was tried and sentenced to be blown from a gun. On the way to execution he snatched a pistol from one of the guards and fired it. Fortunately, the lock only snapped. He was then tied to the muzzle of the gun and blown into pieces.

By an order lately issued, the whole of the North-West Provinces are to be disarmed. The royal pardon has been granted to the Rajah of Shahgurg, whose property was confiscated last year by Sir Robert Hamilton, after Sir Hugh Rose forced the pass in Central India.

Two men belonging to the 24th Regiment Punjab Infantry have been baptized at Umritsur, the sacred city of the Sikhs. It is reported by the *Punjabee* that their example has stimulated other men of the regiment to inquire after, and be instructed in, the truths of Christianity.

According to a circular of the Christian Vernacular Society of Madras, we find that they have at present 354 schools, attended by 12,516 pupils at an annual cost of nearly four rupees per head. Instruction is given in Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Tamil, and Singhalese languages.

A wealthy native widow lady in Calcutta was about to give a concert "to celebrate her Most Gracious Majesty's assumption of her Indian dominions."

A letter from one of the officers of the Beloch Rifle Brigade says that, on hearing of the illness of General Jacob, Mr. Frere said, "if anything happens to that man not one in ten thousand can ever replace him," and that on hearing of his death Mr. Frere ordered a day of mourning throughout Scinde. General Jacob died of "complete exhaustion," caused by over-work. He was only forty-five years old. At his death he was surrounded by his officers European and Native, and hoary old Native officers were seen crying like children. He was buried without any pomp, in accordance with his wish.

The whole population flocked out to see the procession. The "din and noise made by women tearing their hair and men crying was indescribable." Jacob's heir is the gallant Major Merewether.

Her Majesty's Proclamation, assuming the government of India, has been read at Katmandoo before the King of Nepal in full Durbar. A grand parade and full royal salutes took place in honour of the occasion.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Telegraphic communication is re-established between Malta and Cagliari. The rupture of the cable was caused by the dragging of an American ship's anchor in a storm.

Dr. Manning is preaching in English, every Sunday, at the Church of San Carlo, in the Corso, Rome, to a very numerous Protestant congregation, who crowd to hear the ex-archdeacon expound the motives which induced him to change the Anglican for the Roman faith.—*Letter from Rome.*

In a letter enclosing a contribution of 2,772l. 13s. from the colony of South Australia to the Indian fund, the Governor, Sir R. G. Macdonnell, mentions that the total sum which had been subscribed by all the Australian colonies to that fund amounted to 35,139l. 9s. 9d.

M. Louis Veullot, of the *Univers*, is about to visit Rome. It is said that finding his favourite policy of an Austrian holy alliance completely scattered to the winds, he desires to take the Pope's instructions as to the particular line of Jesuitism which it may be practical for him to take in his journal under the altered circumstances of the situation.

It is stated that the construction of the telegraph between Constantinople and the Persian Gulf, so long promised by the Turkish Government, is making progress, and that the section from Constantinople to Bagdad (the principal part of the work) will be completed in a few months. Already a certain portion is in operation.

Captain Pullen's ulterior surveys have confirmed him in the opinion that the Red Sea offers no difficulties whatever to the successful submergence of a telegraphic cable. He has sounded the mid-channel from Suez to Perim, and finds the bottom soft mud from Suez to Jebel Teer, but rock from thence to Perim. The greatest depth is 1,050 fathoms.

Miscellaneous News.

THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF LONDON.—At the meeting on Friday of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the chairman stated that the works for the main drainage were commenced on the preceding Monday, and, he hoped, by the help of Providence, they would be carried out successfully without loss of life.

A LADY BLOWN AWAY.—During the prevalence of the extremely high wind on Saturday afternoon, a strong gust fairly lifted a lady from her feet while passing along Frederick-street, Edinburgh, and precipitated her to the bottom of an area, where she lay for some minutes half-stunned. We have been informed that the lady was dressed in the extreme of the present fashion.—*Scottish Guardian.*

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Atlantic Company, in case all methods to resuscitate the cable fail, have applied to Government for a guarantee of 4½ per cent. on a fresh capital of 590,000l. It is stated that during even the brief time that the Atlantic telegraph remained in use one message alone, countermanding the embarkation of the 39th and 62nd Regiments for India, probably saved this country some 50,000l. sterling.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.—During the last quarter of 1858 there were registered in England and Wales 158,007 births, and 118,663 deaths, leaving a natural increase of 39,344; but, during the same period, 9,516 English emigrants left our shores. The return of marriages is only to Michaelmas; and the number in that quarter was 38,628. These weddings took place in 12,332 churches, 4,043 other places of worship, and 630 registrars' offices.

MARRIAGES IN IRELAND.—The Report of the Registrar-General for Ireland for 1857 was issued only a few days ago. These reports are only partial; as the Roman Catholic priests obtained an exemption from the operation of the law, and so make no return. All other marriages are registered. The comparative numbers for 1856 and 1857 were as follows :—

	1856.	1857.
Established Church.....	5,319	5,343
Presbyterian	2,551	2,847
Society of Friends ...	12	15
Other Dissenters ...	83	75
Jews	2	—
In Registrar's Offices 1,580	1,660	—
	9,547	9,940

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—An accident of a most frightful character, attended with loss of life and serious injuries to several persons, occurred at a late hour on Sunday night in the city. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Chappell and child, who reside in Walbrook, were returning home with a friend in Mr. Chappell's chaise cart, when near St. Paul's Church-yard the horse suddenly took fright and ran against a post in Cannon-street-west, throwing out of the cart Mr. and Mrs. Chappell and the child. Police-constable Robert Meredith, No. 414, instantly ran to their assistance, and had them immediately conveyed to a neighbouring surgeon, who attended to them and sent them home. Their friend succeeded in turning the horse down Distaff-lane and up Old Fish-street-hill, when the animal ran against St. Nicholas Church, where he was thrown out, and the wheel came off. The animal with the cart dashed

off at a furious rate up the new street into Cannon-street, when near Dowgate-hill it ran with the cart against another post, knocking the other wheel off, and the horse then disengaged himself from the cart, and on turning into Gracechurch-street knocked down two gentlemen, a respectably dressed woman, and a child. One of the gentlemen died before his admission to the hospital; the others were attended to, and sent home, at their own request.

FRAUDS to a considerable amount are discovered to have been perpetrated by Mr. James Pursell, who was formerly connected with the firm of Messrs. Pursell, the confectioners, in Cornhill. As exaggerated rumours are afloat it may be useful to state the facts. It appears that having received genuine leases from two of the City companies, he proceeded to procure copies of them, and affixing forged seals obtained advances thereon in various directions. The amount of his frauds is found to be about 30,000l., but fortunately it is spread over a wide circle, and in no individual instance is the loss considerable. The property the delinquent leaves behind him has been promptly taken possession of by his creditors, and will of course reduce the claims in question.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—An instrumental concert, under the direction of Mr. Hullah, was given on Thursday afternoon in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Mendelssohn, at the above hall. For the time of day the audience was very large. The programme consisted of the overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream;" the concerto (No. 2) for pianoforte and orchestra (piano, Herr Pauer), the overture to "Ray Blas," and the symphony in A minor (the Scottish). These pieces were performed with that care and expression which were to be expected from one of the best disciplined orchestras of London. The frequent applause of the audience indicated entire satisfaction with the treat prepared for them, and the manner in which it was carried out.

REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.—The annual meeting of the Association for effecting the Repeal of Taxes upon Knowledge, Mr. Milner Gibson in the chair, was held on Wednesday at Exeter Hall. There were present four members of Parliament—the Chairman, Mr. Greer, Mr. Ayrton, and Mr. M'Cann. The provinces sent up Mr. George Dawson, Mr. William Chambers, Dr. Watts, and Alderman Baldwin. Mr. Gibson, in his opening speech, narrated the history of the paper-tax—imposed in Queen Anne's reign to restrict the liberty of the press, advocated its abolition on the ground that it is a tax upon knowledge, an obstruction to the education of the people, and said he did not believe that its repeal would entail any loss upon the Exchequer, but that if it did, the Government must meet it by curtailing the expenditure. A resolution demanding repeal was moved and seconded by Dr. Watts and Mr. William Chambers. The latter said that in twenty-seven years he and his brother have paid 50,000l. in paper duty on works of wholesome instruction. Mr. Cassell and Mr. Ayrton moved and seconded another resolution pressing upon the House of Commons to make arrangements that will enable Parliament to dispense with the tax. Mr. George Dawson and Mr. Greer moved and seconded a resolution to adopt a petition to the House of Commons. All the resolutions were adopted.

THE NEW MAN-MONKEY.—At the Royal Institution, on Friday evening, Professor Owen delivered a lecture to a crowded audience on the Gorilla, the recently discovered animal of Central Africa, which bears the nearest resemblance to man of any one of the monkey tribe. The part of Africa where the gorilla is found lies from the equator to twenty degrees south, on the western portion, in a hilly country abounding in palm-trees and luxuriant vegetation. Its food consists of fruits and vegetables, and its habitation is the woods, where it constructs nests of the intertwined boughs perched at heights varying from twelve feet to fifty. It avoids the presence of the negroes, and is but seldom seen, but it is known to them as "the stupid old man." The want of intelligence that has induced the negroes to give it that name is shown by its carrying away fruits and sugar-canes separately, instead of tying them together and carrying several off at the same time. It is in thus returning to take away its provender into the woods piecemeal that the negroes take the opportunity of waiting for and shooting it. The gorilla is a formidable enemy to encounter, and, in case the gun miss its mark, or only maim the animal, the negro is quickly overtaken and killed, or dreadfully mangled by the large canine teeth of the creature. The gorilla exhibits a strong attachment to its young. It is sometimes seen walking erect, with its arms behind its neck; its usual mode of progression, however, is on all-fours. Professor Owen mentioned several points to show its nearer approach to man than any other animal of the tribe.

PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAINS.—This movement appears to be now progressing over the kingdom. In several provincial towns drinking fountains are being erected. It has been recently taken up in London by Mr. Samuel Gurney, who, with the public spirit for which he is so well known, has made arrangements to erect several in different parts of London, at his own expense. That the want of such fountains must be severely felt by the poorer working classes and others, is, we think, sufficiently proved by the very extensive use made of the fountains munificently erected by Mr. Melley in Liverpool. It has been ascertained that in one day last summer as many as 25,878 persons drank at thirteen of these fountains, and we learn that even in the winter they are considerably used. Forty fountains

have been erected in Liverpool, and it is elicited that thus multiplying them has not sensibly diminished the number of drinkers at each. To provide adequately for this great public want in London would be quite beyond the means of individuals; so we are happy to learn that a highly influential association is in process of formation, to promote the erection of these fountains in London and the suburbs, whose chief functions will be to secure the judicious distribution of the fountains, and the absolute purity of the water, so far as it is possible to attain this result. It is also intended that, without incurring undue expense, proper regard shall be had to the general architectural effect of these fountains, which will doubtless become, in the course of time, a permanent and prominent feature of the metropolis.—*Star*.

Literature.

A Historical and Critical Commentary on Genesis. With a New Translation. By M. M. KALISCH, Ph.D., M.A. London: Longman and Co. The same Work, English Edition.

Dr. Kalisch's proposed Commentary on the Old Testament was commenced with Exodus; and his work on that book gained the approbation, on the whole, of English scholars generally. Genesis presents much greater difficulties to the interpreter; and Dr. Kalisch is entitled to a generous construction of his attempts at the solution of the "problems no less perplexing than interesting," with which the book abounds. If it is necessary to oppose the conclusions and inferences which he bases on his critical investigations, even out of reverence for Old Testament Scripture, as regarded in the light of the New Testament (to which our author's religious belief, as a Jew, does not permit him to concede any authority), it is necessary to assail unsparingly many of his interpretations, or the principle that pervades his interpretation as a whole;—there will yet be found no reason to doubt the conscientiousness with which Dr. Kalisch's labour has been performed.

When we began to study this work, and remembered the vast amount of literature existing on the subject, we certainly expected a much better book than we have found it to be. There can be no doubt that it represents great learning, and an extraordinary amount of research; but the materials that have been gradually accumulating for the exposition of Genesis, were capable of a more useful use. Without pretending to superior knowledge, almost any Biblical student, of fair education, is able to pronounce on two questions—namely, how far the critical remarks attempt a treatment of the whole phenomena of the text itself; and how far the philological comments cover the entire ground that is open to them. In these respects, Dr. Kalisch is often profuse without being thorough; and, on several interesting points we have expected help from him, which we have not received, or, which some other writers afford better than himself. There is occasionally an exuberant plenty of writing on a passage, without the subject really requiring it, or without a result that repays one's studious pondering. The illustrative matter superabounds; and the "problems" have a fascination for the author, which distracts his attention, and sets him roaming. Unfortunately, however, there has been so little of commentary on the Old Testament, of the same class, in this country, so little that has sought to present the fruits of the richer scholarship of modern times,—that there can be no doubt, on an impartial consideration of all its qualities, that this is the most learned and most exhaustive book on Genesis in the English language.

It seems to us that, since his Exodus, Dr. Kalisch has materially altered his "stand-point" as an interpreter. His conception of the Pentateuch—its authorship, its historical character, and its objects—is not what it was; we should say, when he issued his commentary on Exodus. The phenomena he has had to investigate may, in his own opinion, have compelled such a change; but we do not complain of it; we only note the fact. We had not proceeded far with the book, before we began to understand the oracle in the preface,—which says,—“It [Genesis] is destined to become the arena for the critical discussion of the whole ground-work of Biblical theology, and for the introduction of a new era in religious thought.” And we soon found that there was a pregnant hint in the remark as to “separating the form of the narrative from the ideas which they embody, by which most difficulties may find a solution.”—a remark made especially with respect to the peculiarities which distinguish the early records of the Israelites from those of other ancient nations, notwithstanding a surprising similarity of materials; but, also, a remark extending to the author's entire treatment of the cosmogony and the early history in Genesis. The view of these portions of the book taken by Dr. Kalisch is a subdued form of the mythical theory. We do not remember that he uses the word *myth*,—at any rate, he does not say expressly, this or

that is a myth,—but without doing him injustice, and certainly without wishing to affix a popularly odious word to his view, we can no other-wise describe it than by saying, that it regards the first Biblical records as being generally and strongly pervaded by a mythical element. We do remember that he speaks, often, as he proceeds with the interpretation, of the “separation of the form and the contents, of the language and the thoughts,” of “the artistic genius of the writer,” of “not laying too much stress on the external details,” and of regarding the Biblical descriptions as, not indeed, “mere hieroglyphs,” as is protested, but “forms for the embodiment of momentous ideas.”—while, also, the “infinite” superiority of the Biblical views to the profoundest Greek myths, and to all allegories, is again and again pointed out in very careful and interesting comparisons. There is a certain truth underlying these statements,—one which is very important for Biblical interpretation; namely, that the Scriptures have “a fixed spiritual end”: and that cosmogony and ancient history are not present there for their own sakes, to afford information on physical problems, and to furnish the beginnings of historical science; but, distinctly and certainly, as a basis for moral and religious truths, and, further,—though Dr. Kalisch does not recognise this chiefly important consideration—as a basis for the history of Redemption. It is also true, that the writers, “in worldly and scientific matters, adopt, not only the ordinary phraseology of their times, but such ideas as are in close analogy with those of their nation.”—true, we say, but only partially, and not wholly; and least of all true as to the phraseology and ideas of the portions of Genesis called by scholars the Elohistic—which, whatever the date of the Pentateuch as a whole, are universally admitted to be those of a very “old and venerable document,”—and which strongly contrast with what we know of the ideas and mental modes of Egypt, where the notions and customs of the Hebrew people had their shaping and schooling. But it is palpably sophistical—except on the ground of a previous determination that a Biblical writer cannot possibly have had any divinely communicated knowledge—to push these truths to the extent of maintaining, as Dr. Kalisch does, that “a conciliation between the Bible and the natural sciences is impossible,”—not only not effected, as he believes, but, in itself, impossible, and *shall be impossible*. It is, also, sophistical and absurd to maintain, that reverence for the Bible demands that it be considered as expressing, on all subjects of which it speaks, and in every respect, what it holds to be *bond fide* truth; and to denounce as “a dangerous principle” the hypothesis that its writers adapted their representations to the culture and language of their times,—because of the “uncertainty and doubt” which such a theory of accommodation to the partial ignorance, or rude condition, of a people, would introduce, not only into statements of fact, but into doctrinal teachings also, so that the Scriptures would “forfeit confidence” as to their “absolute authority”; and then, on the other hand, to maintain that these very statements of fact are not actual truth, but “common errors” of the ancient world partaken by the writers, yet employed as vehicles for moral doctrines; as if there were any refuge in this theory from “uncertainty and doubt,” or as if the “separation of the form and the thought” of the “common error” and the “eternal truth,” with whatever “confidence” it might be effected by an interpreter, would not present precisely the same difficulties as the discrimination of a writer's facts and truths from the accommodated modes of their representation. Notwithstanding Dr. Kalisch's summary dismissal of the opinion with a “let it not be said,” &c., the greater part of what he has written on the questions to which we have momentarily adverted, will be disposed of, by those who are not able to disabuse their minds of the old notion that the Pentateuch contains a true revelation, by some such simple considerations as— that revelation has a progressive history,—that its earliest records, though they may be intended to become a world-book, were given to a particular people, in a particular age,—that to be intelligible and valuable to such a people and age, the revelation must be adapted to their modes of thought and speech, for even inspiration has limits imposed on it by human culture and language,—that it is to be required of such early records of revelation as to matters “worldly and scientific,” only that, when read in the lights of higher culture and broader knowledge, the substratum be found to be true—which, so far from being disproved of, Genesis it may be confidently asserted, is day by day, by science and research, made more and more manifest.

While a few Biblical scholars have lately inclined to exaggerate immensely the apparent contradictions between science and Scripture, the most eminent men of science are themselves

confessing the increasing approximation of the records of the one to the records of the other. Dr. Kalisch has prefixed to his commentary a very elaborate essay on the relations between the Scriptures and natural science; in which, as we have intimated, he reasons for the necessary impossibility of a reconciliation between them. His Astronomical matter (of which the most is made) will be pretty nearly disposed of; if we only refuse to accept the *nebular hypothesis* of Laplace. Our author adopts it with such good will, that he does not hesitate to dogmatise that “the comets are the cosmic primitive matter;” that “the planets are in various stages of condensation;” and that, though telescopes of increased power have resolved into stars almost all the nebulae previously supposed to be irresolvable, yet, as new nebulae are still discovered, these, being unknown as to their composition, are not to be considered as analogous to those now known, but a speculative theory of their nature is to be invented for them. To all the oppositions to Genesis drawn by Dr. Kalisch from the nebular theory, it is enough to answer, that we have not yet arrived at such a knowledge of “cosmic primitive matter” and of consolidating nebulae, as to make it useful to surrender Genesis, even though one had no prepossession whatever in its favour.

On the subject of Geology, the author has none too much information; and is rather arbitrary. His interpretation of the Scripture cosmogony appears to be constructed with a special view to the avoidance of points of contact with science, even where they are so natural that it requires a hop-skip-and-jump to avoid them. It is rather flexible, too,—capable of being expounded or contracted according as it may be requisite to keep far within or to overlap the proposed reconciliation with science, which it is predetermined to prevent. Dr. Kalisch is probably not aware of that tendency: but he writes like a man either feeling his way or adjusting himself to circumstances, and is sometimes self-contradictory. We cannot follow him through the works of the six days of creation; but, as to the use of the word “day” itself, he affirms that it is “really and literally a period of twenty-four hours,”—that any other use of the word “is rendered impossible by the repeated phrase ‘evening and morning,’ both forming one natural day,”—and that “in purely historical and calm narrative” its “metaphorical use” for a “period” is never to be found. Yet he himself has to admit that, in this very narrative, Gen. i. 5 and 16, “the word is used both in its stricter meaning as day opposed to night, and in its wider sense” of the twenty-four hours:—and the sense of “period,” as in the phrase “in the day,” used in Gen. ii. 4, for the whole creative period, is neither to be got rid of by distinguishing the compound from the simple Hebrew word, as is Dr. Kalisch's plan; nor by arbitrarily attributing the phrase to the “Jehovist,” and declaring that he uses the word differently from the “Elohists,” as an excellent scholar once attempted to make out to us. Again, on the question of the Mosaic order of creations, our author finds it contradicted by geological testimony, from “the single fact, that the earliest forms of life which occur are not plants, but animals;” that while “the doctrine of the Bible is, that the first and smallest creeping thing that creeps upon the earth was brought forth later” than the plants, geology shows us that “there existed shells, fishes, and reptiles long before the period of the plants which we find compressed in the Carboniferous beds.” The latter statement is indeed true; but it proves nothing, unless the first be indisputable, that the older strata have no vegetable remains. But Dr. Kalisch puts the matter misleadingly, and not according to the facts. The lowest Silurian rocks, so long called “azoic,” have been discovered to contain not only animal but plant remains—anthracitic schists, owing their origin to the decomposition of masses of seaweed,—seed vessels and woody relics of terrestrial vegetation, of the lycopodiaceous type, found in England,—fossil branches or stems resembling the *Knorria* and *Sigillaria* of the Devonian and carboniferous strata,—and the tubular fibres of a higher class of vegetables than was previously supposed to exist during the Silurian period, detected by Professor Nichol, of Aberdeen, in some anthracite carefully examined by the microscope. So that it is not yet quite “fatal” to a reconciliation with science, that the Bible should have assigned plants to the third, and animal life to the fifth, day of creation.

Of course the “utter irreconcilableness” to which the author is so completely committed, prevails in his exposition of the creation of man. He tells us, that “the Scriptures contend that all nations of the earth descend from one primitive pair,” and this principle is of “the highest moral and practical moment in the system of Biblical theology,—one of the corner stones of the whole edifice.” Yet,

true to an instinct to find the Scripture in error, he goes on to say, that the hypothesis of a "plurality of first parents, brought forth in the different centres of creation," is "now raised beyond the sphere of uncertainty, and has almost the weight of unimpeachable truth." We should like to know the grounds of so broad an assertion; and the authority for the statement that it is sanctioned by the "nearly unanimous opinion" of the greatest philosophers. We happen to remember clearly enough, that physiologists and ethnographers, the most eminent in the world, do not entertain the opinion. But it is possible to Dr. Kalisch to hold, that even if this "corner-stone of Biblical theology" (as he calls it), namely, descent from *one pair*, were taken away entirely by science, "the beautiful doctrine of the Bible would not be endangered,—the idea of an indestructible unity of mankind would remain," so long as we found men to be of *one species*. This may do for him; but it cannot be satisfactory to any one who believes in the certain and absolute truth of the doctrines of the New Testament.

If we proceed to the Deluge—for the Fall is too great a subject for us now—we find Dr. Kalisch still in the irreconcilable vein. He advocates the "local character" of the Deluge; but is "far from maintaining that the Bible represents it as such;" and those who find that meaning in the Hebrew narrative, "distort its spirit and violate the dictates of common sense." It is "evident," we are told, that "the Bible narrative, with regard to the facts, is to be estimated like other analogous traditions of ancient writers;" though "the religious truths which it contains are most important." But we are sorry to find that Dr. Kalisch is capable of a little misrepresentation, for the sake of seeming to gain an advantage over more orthodox interpreters. Thus, speaking of the tradition of the Armenians, that Noah's ark has ever since existed on the peak of Ararat; he proceeds to give account of successful ascents of that solemn peak by various travellers, and then adds:—"The fact that the ark was not found on the summit caused serious uneasiness even to European scholars; and they . . . at last renounced the idea that the ark landed on Mount Ararat, and now firmly assert that it happened to float merely in its neighbourhood . . . and that the real place of its concealment is entirely withdrawn from human knowledge." It is a pity that Dr. Kalisch, who is passionately fond of references, should not have pointed out the works of European scholars in which the tradition in question has been ever treated with respect; and it was his duty to name those who suffered disappointment and serious uneasiness at the ark not being discovered. The *dodge* is unworthy of a critical work like this.

There is no lack of further "problems" on which we dissent from Dr. Kalisch's interpretations: but, for the exhibition of the character of the work, the instances we have taken may suffice. To a whole crowd of his attempted solutions of difficulties, it is enough to reply, that the questions dealt with are not finally settled by an array of bare presumptions on either side.

There is nothing to complain of, except defect, in our author's general view of the Pentateuch. It is true that it has "a threefold end; to show, first, God as the Creator and Ruler of the World; secondly, to define the position of Israel among the nations of the earth; and thirdly, to explain the organisation of the Hebrews as a theocratic monarchy after their conquest of Palestine;" but, we may add, the spiritual significance and use of the Pentateuch is not exhausted by this statement. The New Testament lights us to other aims and meanings of that oldest Scripture,—aims which comprehend those of our author's statement,—meanings which surmount those which the book has for his eye and heart.

There is a work which requires to be done for the interpretation of the Old Testament, in which Dr. Kalisch will give very efficient help: his book should go into every Biblical student's library, but the student should bring independent knowledge to the subjects it treats, and be himself independent in the use of it.

The Photographic Almanac, 1859. London: Wm. Lay. It is only twenty years since Daguerre succeeded in fixing the images of the Camera Obscura; and only ten since the discovery of the element required for the most perfect phase of the art—Collodion: and now, photography has depicted for us, with a fidelity that is perfect as only God's works are perfect, the scenes of almost all the lands on the habitable globe, the treasures of art, the momentary phenomena of nature—waves, clouds, eclipses,—and the human face divine. So numerous are its uses, and so rich and various its delights; and so many are the persons engaged in its practice, and so many more are becoming employed in the processes by which its pictures are now transferred to stone and steel, to glass and porcelain; that we do not wonder that photographers should have

felt the want of an Almanac and Annual of their own. And this little publication, prepared with great intelligence and care, is the very thing that all the followers of the art of "Heliography" will be glad to possess. Besides the matter common to Almanacs, its special contents are extensive and most valuable. They are,—Annals of Photography for 1858,—History of Photography,—twenty pages of information on Improved Processes,—an account of New Apparatus,—and a very complete collection of Tables, twenty-two in number, absolutely necessary to the Photographer who wishes to proceed scientifically, and not, through disappointment and failure, by mere "rule of thumb." The work deserves the highest encouragement and success.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Adam Bede. By George Elliot. Three Vols.
Lectures on Some of the Scripture Parables. By a Country Pastor.
Lives of Carey, Marshman, and Ward. Two Vols. By J. C. Marshman.
On Liberty. By John Stuart Mill.
Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform. By J. Stuart Mill.
Notes from Plymouth (U.S.) Pulpit. By Augusta Moore.
Dictionary of Daily Wants. Vol. I.
Spencer's Poetical Works. Vol. I. By Rev. G. Hillman.
Memoirs of an Indian Chaplain. By Rev. J. Hough, A.M.
The Origin of Christian Tenets.
The Book of the Thames. By Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall.
Memoirs of the Countess of Huntingdon. By Rev. A. New.
Sixth Thousand.
Behind the Scenes in Paris: a Tale of the Clubs, &c. Two Vols.
Concise History of England. By J. F. Cokran.
The Christian Statesmen and our Indian Empire. By Rev. G. P. Maclean, B.A.
Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith. Part 2.
History of France. By Rev. James White.
Spray.

Cleanings.

Woman has found her true "sphere" at last. It is about twenty-seven feet round, made of hoops.—*Gateshead Observer.*

A writer to the *Daily News* urges the superiority over the line of the present Atlantic Telegraph of a line from the north of Scotland by Iceland and Greenland.

Sir Andrew Agnew has addressed a letter to the ministers of all denominations in Wigtownshire, recommending a Saturday half-holiday for farm labourers.

M. Montalembert has had two silver statuettes made, representing Demosthenes and Cicero, intending to present them to the two counsel who conducted his defence in the late trial.

If one could trust official figures under the Imperial administration, the French navy has cost only 29,000,000*l.* during the six years in which England has paid away 54,000,000*l.*—*Saturday Review.*

On Sunday week, as the result of a sermon preached in Craven Chapel, 60*l.* was obtained towards that valuable institution, the Brompton Consumption Hospital.

A new book by Mr. Gaskell—chiefly, we (*Inquirer*) understand, a reprint of scattered stories from the magazines—is announced. "Round the Sofa" is its name.

Theodore Parker, of Boston, is laid aside by illness. At a meeting of his congregation, it was voted to continue the salary of Mr. Parker for one year, at least with the understanding that he would take a respite from all public duties for that period.

All admirers of "Tom Brown" should read the number of *Fraser*, which has just appeared. It contains a charming account by Mr. Hughes of an old Bugby schoolfellow, who lately won his laurels, and died, in India—Hodson, of Hodson's Horse.

The sums handed to the *Times* since the publication of the article on the homeless poor at Christmas, amount to 12,860*l.*, rather more than half for the Field-lane Refuge. Twenty-six other institutions have also been more or less benefited.

A marriage was celebrated in Leicester, the other day, under rather singular circumstances. The bride was a widow, and the bridegroom a widower. The son of the bride acted as "father," and "gave away" his mother, while the daughter of the bridegroom officiated as bridesmaid.—*Stamford Mercury.*

The project for a large church for Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at Brooklyn, to seat an audience of 6,000, is likely to be abandoned. Only a small portion of the money necessary for the undertaking has been subscribed, and many of the judicious friends of Mr. Beecher doubt the expediency of the movement.—*New York Chronicle.*

Messrs. Coutts were during many years bankers to George III. and almost all of the Royal family. The Duke of York, dining in company with Mr. Coutts, gave the health of the latter, as "my banker for upwards of thirty years." "I beg your Royal Highness's pardon," said Mr. Coutts, "it is your Royal Highness who has done me the honour to keep my money for thirty years."—*Ross's Correspondence of Lord Cornwallis.*

A RARE PRINTER.—A Western paper contains the following advertisement:—"Wants a situation, a practical printer, who is competent to take charge of any department in a printing and publishing house. Would accept a professorship in any of the academies. Has no objection to teach ornamental printing and penmanship, geometry, trigonometry, and many other sciences. Is particularly suited to act as pastor to a small evangelical church, or as a local preacher. He would have no objection to form

a small but select class of interesting young ladies, to instruct in the highest branches. To a dentist or chiropodist he would be invaluable, as he can do almost anything. Would board with a family, if decidedly pious. For further particulars, inquire of the Buffalo, at Brown's saloon."—*Boston Journal.*

DR. JOHNSON.—The writer of a pleasing paper in the *Quarterly Review* on the life and writings of Johnson does justice to some features in the character of that extraordinary man which are not generally appreciated:—"A few rude speeches sink into insignificance when compared with a charity which was only bounded by his means." He loved the poor, writes Mrs. Thrale, as I never yet saw anyone else do. As he said of Levett, he was of every friendless name the friend. Besides his indoor pensioners he had a number of outdoor dependants, and when his own funds were exhausted, he wrote innumerable letters to solicit the contributions of his acquaintances. He frequently bestowed all the silver in his pocket upon the miserable beings who waylaid him on his passage from his house to the tavern where he dined. He once night found a woman of abandoned character lying exhausted in the street, and lifting her up, he conveyed her on his back to his own house, had her nursed till she recovered her health, and then obtained her a situation."

BIRTHS.

WALLER.—Jan. 24, at Hitchin, Hertfordshire, the wife of Mr. John Waller, junr., woolstapler, of a son, christened John.
KELLY.—Feb. 4, in Dover-street, Lady Kelly, the wife of the Attorney-General, of a daughter.
PIPER.—Feb. 3, at Beechwood, Fintona Park, Highgate, Mrs. William Piper, of a daughter.
LONGMAN.—Feb. 3, at Balham, Surrey, the wife of W. O. Longman, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIS-GRIFFITH.—Dec. 1, 1858, at Chelsea, by the Rev. Dr. Ross, E. M. Davis, Esq., of Manxby, Bengal Civil Service, to Sarah Griffiths, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Griffiths, Esq., of London.
BOWSER-HEMMING.—Jan. 28, at Bloomsbury Chapel, by the Rev. W. Brock, Henry Bowser, of London, to Mary Symonds, daughter of the late Rev. John Hamlyn, A.M., of Kimbolton.
SHEPHERD-WEBB.—Jan. 29, at the Congregational Chapel, Hensley-on-Thames, by the Rev. James Webb, Mr. Frederick Shepherd, to Miss Sarah Ann Webb.
TRATT-ROWE.—Feb. 1, at the Independent Chapel, Hoxham, by Rev. W. Evans Scott, Baptist minister, Mr. Samuel Tratt, of Landis, Hoxham, to Miss Mary Rowell, of Wellington, Somerset.
THOMPSON-GREEN.—Feb. 1, at Eastgate Chapel, Huddersfield, by the Rev. E. Thompson, father of the bridegroom, Mr. John Thompson, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late James Green, Esq., of that place.
SEVILLE-MAYALL.—Feb. 2, at Albany Chapel, Hoxham, by the Rev. E. Minton, John Heywood Seville, Esq., of that place, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of John Mayall, Esq., of South House, Hoxham.
KEEDY-TRAILL.—Feb. 2, at John Knox's Presbyterian Church, Stepney, by the Rev. John Walker, of Hoxham, the Rev. William Keedy, minister of the church, to Jessie Helen, only daughter of the late Capt. Henry Traill, of the 1st Life Guards.
POTTER-STEAD.—Feb. 2, at Brunswick Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. T. Vasey, Richard Potter, builder, of Huddersfield, to Mary, third daughter of the late Farmer Stead, Esq., of Gildersome, near Leeds.
MARTIN-HICK.—Feb. 3, at Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. G. W. Conder, George Martin, Esq., of Huddersfield, Victoria, to Joanna Hick, eldest daughter of Richard Hick, Esq., solicitor, Blenheim-square, Leeds.
HANCOCK-COX.—Feb. 5, at the Independent Meeting House, Oulton, North, by the Rev. E. Jeffrey, Mr. Richard Hancock, junr., of Huddersfield, to Miss Phillis Cox, of Oulton.

DEATHS.

WALLER.—Jan. 24, at Letch, Bedfordshire, Mrs. John Waller, sen., woolstapler, aged sixty-seven years.
BROOK.—Feb. 1, at Kirriham Gate, near Wakefield, Mary, widow of Mr. William Brook, of Oulton, youngest daughter, nineteenth year. She has left nine children, thirty-two grandchildren, and forty great-grandchildren.
NICHOLSON.—Feb. 2, at 9 Windsor-place, Regent-street, Jane Jarvis, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Nicholson.
CHANDLER.—Feb. 3, at the Deanery, Chichester, the Very Rev. G. Chandler, D.D., Dean of Chichester, aged ninety-nine years.
HARRIS.—Late, at Gillingham, Mr. Catherine Harris, aged seventy-six years. For many years a constant member of Dr. Winkley's Church at Lamingham.
LEETE.—At Wellingborough, Benjamin Leete, B.A., late student of Aluredale College, aged twenty-six years.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.
The Stock Exchange has been very quiet during the past week. The Queen's Speech on Thursday did not produce much effect. Consols finally fell off about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. worse than on the preceding day, with an unfavourable appearance. On Friday there was a further fall of about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On Saturday, during the last half-hour of business in the Stock Exchange, and for some time after the close of the establishment, purchases decidedly predominated, although the extent of the important rise at Paris had not transpired. The funds finally left off fully as high as Friday. The funds, yesterday, opened at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. rise. In the afternoon the speech of the Emperor of the French was telegraphed. The immediate impression was one of disappointment, and Consols fell to within $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the closing quotation of Saturday. After the recognised hour's renewed speculative demand sprang up, and an improvement of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was quoted. The Stock Exchange was kept open half-an-hour later than usual, in connexion with the settlement in Consols, coupled with the excitement of the period.
To-day the members of the Stock Exchange are busily engaged in arranging the Council account, which, owing to the active speculation and the

numerous changes that have occurred, is of greater magnitude than on any previous occasion for a lengthened period. A flatter tone is apparent in the market for English securities, and prices are rather lower.

Business in the Foreign Stock Market is very inactive, and prices again tend downwards. Turkish 6 per Centa are 89½ to 89¾; ditto Scrip, first issue, 78½ to 78¾; ditto, second, 7 to 6½ dis.; and the 4 per Centa have declined to 102½.

The Railway Market is firmer in tone, and the transactions that have taken place in most of the leading Stocks have been at an advance of 5s. to 10s. Business however is less active. Great Westerns were done at 55½. Lancashire and Yorkshire, 95½. London and Brighton, 109. North Western, 95½. South Western, 95½. Midland, 101½. North British, 62. East Indian Shares are heavy, having declined to 101½, while Great Indian Peninsula are firm at 99½ to 100. In Foreign Railways the dealings are limited. Lombardo-Venetian are 1 to 1½ prem. for the old shares, and ½ for the new issue.

The discount market remains easy. First class bills are negotiable at 2½ to 2½ per cent.

It has been announced that the subscription for the Austrian Loan will be received until the 11th inst., four days beyond the date originally fixed. At present the amount proposed to be taken is very limited. The public exhibit little sympathy with the operation, and if any of the bonds shall be issued it is believed they will descend to a discount.

The imports of the precious metals last week amounted to about 412,000l. The Custom-house weekly statement of the exports, direct from London, included 17,448 ounces of gold and 6,000 ounces of silver, representing a total value of about 69,000l.

The other shipments comprised 195,828l., nearly all silver, by the Indus, for Calcutta and China, and 12,000l. by the Warrior, for the Peninsula. In addition, a considerable portion of the gold imported has been remitted to the Continent. On the whole, however, the bullion movement is favourable.

Lord Stanley has given notice that on Monday the 14th inst. he will bring under the notice of the House of Commons the state of the Indian finances. This augurs an immediate Indian loan.

The departure of the outward Australian mail, via Southampton, is postponed until Saturday, the 19th inst. It is promised that the Marseilles portion will follow four days afterwards. The Thames, with the homeward Australian mail of Dec. 11, from Sydney, and on the 17th from Melbourne, may be expected at Southampton on the 9th of February inst.

The weekly reviews of the state of trade in the manufacturing districts indicate less animation, owing to the condition of affairs in Italy and the preparations for war by Austria and France. Business, it is quite clear, would immediately revive if the doubt and uncertainty prevailing could be dissipated, but both the manufacturer and the merchant are alike cautious in their transactions while the present state of things exists, and will not resume activity until something definite has been arrived at. At Birmingham, Bradford, and Halifax, the transactions have not been important, but steadiness is the leading characteristic of the markets. In Leicester, Leeds, and Manchester trade is quiet, but would soon revive if peace could be assured. At Sheffield and Wolverhampton the orders for export have diminished through the possibility of war, but in Norwich and Nottingham operations have assumed a more favourable aspect.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The most eminent medical authorities coincide in extolling this remedy as far more effectual than any in the cure of consumption, coughs, asthma, bronchitis, neuralgia, diphtheria, rheumatism, &c.; "relief instantaneous," perfectly safe in administration, and no injurious after-effects. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, Pharmaceuticalist to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. May be had of all respectable Chemists. Sold in bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. Sent carriage free on receipt of Stamps or Post Office Order. Medical reports forwarded on application. None genuine without the words, "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," engraved on the stamp. This is well worth the attention of the afflicted.

ADVERTISING.—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—DIPHTHERIA—SCARLATINA.—The first is an old disease, under a new name, and in nature very closely allied to scarlatina, hence scarlatina and diphtheria are always companions when the former is malignant. The high rate of mortality from these diseases is causing considerable alarm, which might be moderated or extinguished were all cases suffering from throat affections subjected to the preservative powers of Holloway's preparations, which almost miraculously allay fever and inflammation, arrest and cure ulceration, and restore vigour to the heart, lungs, brain, and liver. The infant at the breast may safely be rubbed with Holloway's Ointment to prevent these complaints, which are particularly fatal in childhood, where this conservative remedy has been thoughtlessly neglected.

THE SALUTARY EFFECT OF DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD in removing indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption, and debility, without medicine, is admirably displayed by the following letters: Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk, June 10, 1850. No. 4,208. Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility with cramps, spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's health-restoring Food. I shall be happy to answer any inquiries. Rev. J. W. Flavell. "Hury, Lancashire, Aug. 17, 1851. Gentlemen,—For a considerable time I have suffered severely from a violent pain in my left side, extreme flatulency, accompanied by an intolerable sensation of heartburn, and other disagreeable symptoms of dyspepsia. Various remedies, alleged infallible, were tried in vain, and for a long time I was never twenty-four hours without violent pain; indeed, I was unfit for the performance of my daily duties. I was induced to try your Food. In less than an hour I found relief, and my recovery was very rapid. The duties which previously had been an intolerable burden, became a delightful exercise, and I have since accomplished more labour with less fatigue than I ever expected to be able to perform. I have never had a return of my complaint. D. Thomas."

[Supported by testimonials from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord

Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 6d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT	
Notes issued	£33,099,725
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Bullion	18,624,725
Silver Bullion	—
	£33,099,725

BANKING DEPARTMENT	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Reserve	3,283,838
Public Deposits	7,026,223
Other Deposits	14,582,157
Seven Day and other	—
Bills	806,800
	£40,251,028

Feb. 9, 1859. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, February 4, 1859.

BANKRUPT.

RUSSELL, S., Graveyard, engraver, February 18, March 18.
COLLIER, G., Stowmarket, plumber, February 22, March 22.
FORD, H., Beaumont-square, Mile-end, draper, February 11, March 17.
HARFIELD, H., and MARTIN, J. W., Woolwich, grocers, Feb. 13, March 18.
MONTGOMERY, J., Liverpool, furniture broker, February 15, March 9.
RANDALL, J., Devizes, builder, February 15, March 15.
MARSHALL, R. L., Lanivet, Cornwall, coach maker, Feb. 16, March 14.

Tuesday, February 8, 1859.

BANKRUPT.

DRAGE, G. A., Olney, shoe manufacturer, February 21, March 8.
HILL, T., Liverpool, broker, February 18, March 17.
MCKINSTRY, W., Liverpool, broker, February 22, March 10.
COLEMAN, C. M., Foleshill, Warwickshire, farmer, February 18, March 10.
TRIGO, H. R., Kingston-upon-Thames, builder, February 16, March 22.
MANNION, W., Liverpool, currier, February 18, March 11.
HICKS, J., Great Driffield, shoemaker, February 28, March 16.
WILSON, M., Halifax, milliner, February 21, March 14.
BROWN, J., Crawford-street, Bryanston-square, grocer and cheesemonger, February 18, March 23.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Feb. 7.

The arrivals of British wheat and flour last week consisted of 3,950 quarters of wheat, and 1,505 sacks of flour coastwise, and 4,633 quarters and 16,408 sacks by railway. Of foreign grain we received 2,540 quarters wheat from France, 2,900 quarters Egypt, and 2,733 sacks flour, France; Hamburg, 440 quarters barley; 2,000 quarters Rowl. Sweden, 800 quarters oats; Taganrog, 7,756 quarters. There was a short quantity of English wheat on offer to-day from the neighbouring counties; the sale was slow, but for good samples last Monday's prices were made; foreign held firmly for previous rates, but little done. Flour dull, and Norfolk held at 28s per sack. Beans and peas without alteration. There was very little fine barley offering; grinding realised 6d per quarter more than on Monday last. The oat trade was dull, having little but Granary samples on offer, and these barely realised last week's quotations. Linseed firm, and cakes steady sale. Foreign tares in demand, and 2s to 3s per quarter dearer. Cloverseed ready sale at full prices.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. a.	Wheat	s. a.
Essex and Kent, Red 42 to 44		Dantzic	50 to 54
Ditto White	45 50	Konigsberg, Red	44 52
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	46 50
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	40 50
Scotch	42 44	Danish and Holstein	42 46
Rye	32 34	East Friesland	42 44
Barley, maiting	36 42	Petersburg	39 43
Distilling	26 28	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	60 64	Polish Odessa	38 40
Beans, maiting	36 46	Marianopol	46 48
Peas	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	30 32
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	40 46
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	26 27
Grey	40 41	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 41	Danish	27 28
Boilers	—	East Friesland	22 23
Tares (English new)	68 70	Egyptian	20 21
Foreign	66 72	Odessa	22 23
Oats (English new)	21 24	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	36 40
Sack of 280 lbs.	38 40	Pigeon	49 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	32 34
Baltic	50 52	Peas, White	38 40
Black Sea	50 52	Oats—	
Hempseed	42 44	Dutch	18 24
Canaryseed, per cwt. of		Jahde	18 23
Cloverseed, English	68 70	Danish	16 21
German	70 80	Danish, Yellow feed	21 24
French	64 68	Swedish	22 24
American	54 62	Petersburg	20 24
Linseed Cakes, 13 10s to 14 0s		Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.	—
Rape Cakes, 10 10s to 11 0s per ton		New York	20 25
Rapeseed, 34 0s to 35 0s per last		Spanish, per sack	—

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4½ to 6d.

BUTHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Feb. 7.

There was a moderate supply of each kind of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market, but its general quality was tolerably good. From our own grazing districts the arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were by no means extensive, and their general quality was only middling. The attendance of buyers was tolerably good, and all breeds of beasts moved off steadily, at full quotations. A few very inferior Scots and crosses realised 5s., but the general top figure was 4s. 10d. per side. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 2,120 Scots; shortthorns and crosses, from other parts of England 500 of various breeds; from Scotland, 300 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 31 oxen. The show of sheep was again very moderate. Long-wooled qualities were in active request, at an advance in the quotations of from 2d to 4d per side. All other kinds were in steady request, and prices had an upward tendency, several pens of Downs having

sold at 5s per side. A few shorn sheep were disposed of at 4d per side beneath those in the wool. The few calves in the market were disposed of readily, at full currencies. The top quotation was 5s 6d per side. We had a slow sale for pigs, at last week's prices.

Per side, to sink the Offal.		s. d. a. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 3 6	Pr. coarse woolled	4 6 to 4 10
Second quality	3 8 4 2	Prime Southdown	5 0 5 2
Prime large oxen	4 4 4 6	Lge. coarse calves	3 10 4 8
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 4 10	Prime small	3 10 5 6
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6 3 10	Large hogs	3 0 3 6
Second quality	4 0 4 4	Neatam. porkers	3 8 4 2

Lambs 6s 6d to 6s 8d.

Seckling calves, 12s. to 21s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 17s to 22s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Feb. 7.

Since our last report very large supplies of meat have reached us from Scotland and various parts of England. The supply on offer to-day, killed in the metropolis, is only moderate, and the demand may be considered steady, as follows:—

Per side by the carcass.		s. d. a. d.	
Inf. beef	3 0 to 3 4	Small pork	3 10 to 4 2
Middling ditto	3 6 3 8	Inf. mutton	3 2 3 6
Prime large do.	3 10 4 0	Middling ditto	3 8 4 2
Do. small do.	4 2 4 6	Prime ditto	4 4 4 6
Large pork	3 0 3 8	Veal	3 8 4 8

Lamb, 6s 6d to 6s 8d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, Feb. 8.

TEA.—The market has been rather firmer, in consequence of the advice from China reporting the crop short and prices higher. Common congou is about 18d per lb.

COFFEES have been in steady request, and good qualities of plantation Ceylon have realised former values.

SUGAR.—Business has been rather restricted, and prices remain without any material alteration. In refined descriptions, also, the transactions have been on a limited scale, at about former values.

RICE.—The market has presented rather more animation, and the common qualities have been in good request, but the prices offered having been refused, the sales were limited.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Feb. 7.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,783 firkins butter, and 3,054 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 6,547 casks butter, and 45 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market there was a better feeling last week, influenced by the day or two of frosty weather, and the high prices paid in the Cork market, and for some descriptions an advance of 2s to 3s per cwt was realised. Foreign met a good sale. We experienced a steady demand for bacon last week, and the quantity offering for sale being limited, an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt was obtained at the close. Prices range from 4s to 5s 4d landed.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Feb. 7.—The arrivals of potatoes up to these markets, coastwise and by land carriage, since Monday last, have been only moderate. For most kinds, the demand is steady, and prices generally are well supported. Last week's imports amounted to only 75 tons from Rouen, 100 do. from Dunkirk, and 10 bags from Hambro'.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Feb. 6.—Pineapples and grapes, though scarcer, are still sufficient for the demand. Pears in season consist of Ne Plus Meuris, Winter Nellis, Glout Morceau, and Jean de Witte. The supply of apples is well kept up. Barcelona nuts fetch 20s per bushel; Brazilia, 16s do.; Spanish, 14s do.; almonds, 24s; walnuts, kiln-dried, 20s do. Spanish hazel nuts have arrived, and are in good order for planting. Chesnuts for the same purpose fetch from 8s to 10s per bushel; finest desert chesnuts range from 20s to 24s per bushel. Kent cobs are scarce; they realise 75s per 100lbs. New oranges fetch 3s 6d to 10s per 100. Among vegetables are some nice cauliflowers. Greens are plentiful, French beans scarce. French saladings have made its appearance, as have also some examples of forced rhubarb and seakale. Potato sales are heavy, except for best samples; which realise from 100s to 110s per ton, the latter the ruling price. Artichokes fetch from 4s to 6s per dozen. Cucumbers plentiful. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Geraniums, Violets, Mignonettes, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, Feb. 7.—Our market continues to experience an active demand for every description of the last growth. Prices are exceedingly firm, and from the scarcity of the present supply, promise further improvement. Yearlings and old hops are in fair request, and the finer sorts realise more money. Mid and East Kent, 70s to 84s; West of Kent, 54s to 66s; Sussex, 54s to 60s.

WOOL, Monday, Feb. 7.—Since our last report the transactions in all kinds of English wool have been very limited; and previous rates have been with difficulty supported, notwithstanding that the supply on offer is very moderate. The transactions for shipment to the Continent have fallen off; nevertheless, there is every prospect of an active demand during the greater portion of the year.

OILS, Monday, Feb. 7.—Lined oil is in steady request, at 30s per cwt on the spot. Rape moved off slowly at 42s to 45s. Olive is dull, at 40s to 45s 10s for Galipoli. The best colonial sperm brings 98d. In common fish oils only a limited business is passing, but Palm is brisk. Spirits of Turpentine 30s to 40s per cwt.

TALLOW, Monday, Feb. 7.—Our market continues steady, and compared with Monday last, very little change has taken place in the quotations. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 53s 3d per cwt. Rough fat 2s 10d per side.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Feb. 5.—The transactions in Flax continue on a very moderate scale, at previous currencies. Hemp is steady, at 90d for Petersburg clean. Jute is 5s to 10s cheaper; but Coir goods are firm.

COALS, Monday, Feb. 7.—Market very firm, with a general sale at the rates of last day. Haswell, 18s; Stewart's, 18s; Hutton, 18s; South Hutton, 17s 6d; Gosforth, 18s; Hartlepool, 17s 6d; Eden, 18s; Wylam, 18s 6d; Haswell, Gosforth, 18s; Hartleys, 14s 6d; Tanfield, 12s; Harton, 18s.—Fresh arrivals, 74; left from last day, 24.—Total, 98.

METALS, Saturday, Feb. 5.—There is very little doing in Scotch pig iron, at 53s cash. Manufactured parcels, however, support last week's quotations. No change in the value of Copper. Lead sells freely, at 22 15s to 23s for English pig, and 23s 10s to 24s for shot. Spelter moves off slowly, at 22 12s 6d to 22 15s. Tin is firm, at 132s for Banca, and 126s to 127s for English. Tin plates move off steadily at full currencies.

Advertisements.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PATRON—H. R. HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT.
Entirely New and Historical Lecture, illustrating the Beauties of Gay's "BEGGAR'S OPERA." The Vocal Gems will be sung by Miss Roden, Mr. Thorpe Peed, and Mr. Lennox Home. Every evening except Wednesday at Eight; Wednesdays at Three o'clock.
IMPORTANT NOVELTY: the ITALIAN SALAMANDER, Signor BUONO CORE, WALKING IN THE MIDST OF FLAMES.
DISSOLVING VIEWS OF DON QUIXOTE.
Lectures on CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, MOULÉ'S PHOTOGENIC LIGHT, MUSIC, &c., &c.
MADRIGALS, &c., by the ST. GEORGE'S CHOIR.
Managing Director, R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

TWO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,
A JUNIOR YOUNG MAN, for the FANCY COUNTER, of energetic Business Habits and good Window Dresser. Member of a Christian Church will have preference. Apply personally (if possible) to Mr. Burridge, Bishop's-road, Hyde-park, W.

TO MINISTERS.—A SUIT OF WOODED
BLACK CLOTH, 44, 48, Dress or Frock Coat, Casack
or other Vest. Quality, fit, and workmanship guaranteed.
Instructions for self-measurement and Patterns sent post-free.
Personal attendance within five miles.
S. BATTAM, Tailor, 160, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD,
(Four doors South of Shoolbred and Co.'s).

BRUSSELS CARPETS in SUPERIOR
QUALITIES 2s. 3d. to 3s. 3d. per yard. HOWITT and
COMPANY, Carpet Manufacturers and House Furnishers, 226,
227, 228, 229, and 230, High Holborn.

PURIFIED BEDDING and BEDSTEADS.—
Manufacturers and General House Furnishers, HOWITT
and COMPANY, 226, 227, 228, 229, and 230, High Holborn.

HOWITT and COMPANY'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Designs and
Prices of every Article required for completely Furnishing a
House of any class, post free. HOWITT and COMPANY,
House Furnishers, 226, 227, 228, 229, and 230, High Holborn.

HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BED-
STEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Show Rooms contain a
large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home
use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads
with Brass Mountings and elegantly Japanned; Plain Iron
Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wooden Bedstead
that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut Tree
woods, Polished Deal and Japanned; all fitted with Bedding
and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bed-
room Furniture.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATA-
LOGUE, containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bed-
steads, as well as of 150 different articles of Bedroom Furniture,
sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, Bedstead, Bedding,
and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-
road, W.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY of costly
New and Second-hand FURNITURE, consisting of up-
wards of 100 complete sets of New and Second-hand Drawing,
Dining, and Bed-room appendages, in every style suitable for
the Cottage or Mansion, a great portion having been supplied
by the most eminent Houses in London, and in condition equal
to new, is now offered at less than half its original cost.
At DENT'S New and Second-hand Furniture Warehouses,
30, 31, 32, and 33, Crawford-street, Baker-street. Principal
entrance, 33, Crawford-street.

JAMES COBBETT and CO., FURNITURE,
BEDDING, and CARPET MANUFACTURERS, DEPT-
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CLERGYMEN about to FURNISH are respectfully in-
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References kindly permitted to Clergymen in Great Malvern,
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Brighton, Kidderminster, and above a hundred other Towns
in Great Britain.

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All Orders delivered Carriage Free, regardless of Distance.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZORS, war-
ranted good by the Makers, shave well for Twelve Months
without Grinding.

MAPPIN'S 2s. RAZORS shave well for Three Years.

MAPPIN'S 3s. RAZORS (suitable for Hard or Soft Beards)
shave well for Ten Years.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield;
and 67, King William-street, City, London; where the largest
Stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE
and TABLE CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by Special Appoint-
ment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply
the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and
68, King William-street, London-bridge, contain by far the
largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE
CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their
Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle	Double	King's	Lily
	Pattern.	Thread.	Pattern.	Pattern.
	2s. d.	2s. d.	2s. d.	2s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon do.	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs do.	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pr. Fish Carvers do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0

Complete service 10 13 10 15 16 6 17 13 6 21 4 6

Any article can be had separately at the same Prices.
One Set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), 8l. 8s.; One
Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 29 inch, one 18 inch, and two
14 inch, 10l. 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full-Size Tea
and Coffee Service, 9l. 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with
prices attached, sent post on receipt of twelve Stamps.

	Ordinary	Medium	Best
	Quality.	Quality.	Quality.
	2s. d.	2s. d.	2s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
Knives, Ivory Handles	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
11 Doz. Full-Size Cheese ditto	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Extra-Sized ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 15 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel or Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Complete Service .. 4 16 0 6 18 6 9 16 6

Messrs. Mappin's Table Knives still maintain their un-
rivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield
manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory
Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the differ-
ence in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and
thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street,
City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.—TRE-
LOAR'S IS THE BEST.—Prize Medals awarded, London,
New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing prices and every
particular, free by post. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is
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